The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Kuomintang and Labor

By Fang Fu-an

China Facing a Double Crisis

EDITORIAL

A Visit to the Manchouli and Chalainor "Battlefields"

By J. B. Powell

The Modern Chinese Girls, by Paul K. Whang —A Woman Ethnologist in Mongolia, by I. A. Cooklin—The Sino-Russia Crisis, by Edward Bing-Shuey Lee—Ostroumoff Repudiates Mantell—Editorial Comment—Book Reviews.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1929 VOLUME L NUMBER 5

FORTY CENTS A COPY

Insurance in the A.A.U. means a liberal policy, low cost and prompt settlement of claims.

17 The Bund American Asiatic Underwriters, Federal Inc., U.S.A. *Telephone 68244*

Keeping cool!

A nice bowl of crispy Kellogg's Corn Flakes★ will keep you cool . . . and is so much better than heavy hot foods . . . Try them with cold milk or cream and fruit. They are refreshing and easy to digest. No cooking required.

Kellogg's

CORN FLAKES

Ready-to-Serve

Also makers of Kellogg's ALL-BRAN—a laxative food

★ Serve for breakfast, lunch, or the evening meal. Children love Kellogg's between meals, and they are good for them.

Kellogg's Corn Flakes are always fresh and crisp in their inner-sealed wax-wrapped packet. All the goodness of the corn is brought out in their careful preparation and cooking.

Sold by all grocers—in the red and green package.

China Agent:

Connell Bros. Company

17 The Bund, Shanghai.

50-230

It's *unmistakable*... *the famous* RCA *quality in this low compact console radio*

There's no mistaking the famous RCA quality in the design and performance of the popular RCA Radiola 33 the low priced "All Electric" Console radio receiver. Your eyes and ears can tell you at once that this fine instrument carries the famous RCA trademark, the remarkably realistic reproduction of music and the voice from nearby and distant broadcasting stations will amaze you. When selecting a new radio set you will be assured of RCA quality throughout if the receiver is an RCA Radiola, equipped with RCA Radiotrons, and the reproducer is a RCA loudspeaker.

RCA Radiola

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON

Buy with confidence *where you see this sign*

RADIOLA 33
complete with tubes $195.00

RADIOLA 100B
loudspeaker $45.00

ELECTRIC SERVICE CORPORATION - - 20 NANKING ROAD - - SHANGHAI

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

AMERICAN MAIL LINE

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

1929 OCTOBER 1929

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
£120 and £112 special through ares To Europe via America		1	PRES ADAMS To H'kong, Manila, 2 Europe, New York via Suez	3	4	PRES. LINCOLN To H'kong & Manila 5 PRES. JEFFERSON To Seattle and Victoria, B. C. via the Short Route
6	7	8	PRES. CLEVELAND To H'kong and Manila 9	10	PRES. GRANT To San Francisco 11 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	12
13	14	15	PRES. HARRISON To H'kong, Manila, 16 Europe, New York via Suez	17	18	PRES. MADISON To H'kong & Manila 19 PRES. LINCOLN To Seattle and Victoria, B. C. via the Short Route
20	21	22	PRES. PIERCE To H'kong & Manila 23	24	PRES. CLEVELAND To San Francisco 25 and Loss Angeles via Honolulu	26
27	28	29	PRES. JOHNSON To H'kong, Manila, 30 Europe, New York via Suez	31	New direct service from Manila and Hongkong to Honolulu San Francisco and Los Angeles Pres. Hayes Sailing from Hongkong direct to Honolulu Oct. 2.	

1929 NOVEMBER 1929

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
American Grown Fruits and Green Vegetables Served at all Times			All Staterooms are OUTSIDE and all Equipped with beds, Hot and cold running water and other modern, improvements		1	PRES. JACKSON To H'kong, Manila, 2 PRES. MADISON To Seattle & Victoria via the Short Route
3	4	5 *	PRES. TAFT To H'kong & Manila 6	7 *	PRES. TAFT To San Francisco 8 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	9
10	11	12	PRES. MONROE To H'kong & Manila 13 Europe, New York via Suez	14	15	PRES. MCKINLEY To H'kong & Manila 16 PRES. JACKSON To Seattle & Victoria via the Short Route
17	18	19	PRES. JACKSON To H'kong & Manila 20	21	PRES. TAFT To San Francisco 22 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	23
24	25	PRES. HAYES Direct Sailing From 26 H'kong To Honolulu San Francisco and Los Angeles	PRES. WILSON To H'kong and Manila 27 Europe, New York via Suez	28	29	PRES. GRANT To H'kong & Manila 30 PRES. MCKINLEY To Seattle & Victoria via the Short Route

50-232

Now On Sale

Publications of the

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

The Rise of the Kuomintang—Published by the Foreign Policy Association, N. Y., a survey of various governments in China since 1911 to the capture of Peiping.....Price 75 Cts

America and Treaties for Avoidance of War—By Philip C. Jessup; an examination of the development of international arbitration with text of Briand-Kellogg Treaty.....Price 15 Cts.

International Naval Situation—By the Foreign Policy Association, N. Y., a summary of the Geneva Naval Conference of 1927 with summary dealing with merchant marine tonnage and comparative naval strengths.....Price $ 1 25

The Ascendancy of the Dollar—By Dr Max Winkler; Foreign Policy Association, N. Y., Summary of American Foreign Investments in 1927, considered from standpoint of "America as World's Banker"..Price $ 1.25

Defaults and Repudiations of Foreign Loans—By Foreign Policy Association, N. Y., Impartial and accurate resume of foreign loans and defaults abroad.....Price 75 Cts.

The Power of International Finance—By John Foster Dulles and Morris Hillquit; discussion of the banker's task in reconstruction together with implications and political consequences .....Price 45 Cts.

The New Germany—By Dr. Ernst Jackh; a discussion of Germany's new spiritual readjustment in the post-war period with bibliography .....Price 15 Cts.

Problem of an Austro-German Union—By Foreign Policy Association, N. Y.; Historical setting of the Anschluss problem with consideration of bearing of peace treaty.....Price 75 Cts.

Soviet Russia After Ten Years—By James G. McDonald, Stuart Chase and Edmund A. Walsh for Foreign Policy Association, N. Y.; review of the operations of the Bolshevist theory of government.....Price 45 Cts.

Political Handbook of the World—By Malcolm W. Davis and Walter H. Mallory; Council on Foreign Relations; A consideration of Parliaments, Parties and Press of the different nations incomposite form.....Price $ 6. 50

America and Nicaragua—By Foreign Policy Association, N. Y.; considers Nicaragua and Panama Canals in light of American policy.....Price 75 Cts.

American Arbitration Agreements Today;—An Analyses by world Place Foundation Jan. 1,1928 .....Price 20 its

Can the League Cope with Imperialism—By Henry Noel Brailsford and Salvador de Madariaga; Leader of English Independent Labor Party considers the "omissions" of the League .....Price 45 Cts.

The League and Outlawry of War—Review of obligations of League in regard to territorial guarantees, actions in war, etc.....Price 75 Cts

Problems of the Pacific—Proceedings of Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu edited By J. B. Condliffe; study of democratic proceedure applied to international Relations.....Price $ 8 00

The Slavery Convention—By A. L. Warnshuis, Joseph P. Chamberlain and Quincy Wright; study of developing sense of international justice regarding the slave trade and forced labor .....Price 15 Cts

China Today: Polit cal—A booklet, which with appendix, contains opproximately 150 pages and covers the Nationalist Movement with a reference to the political organization before and since 1911, civil conflicts since 1916, the Nationalist Movement, Revolt Against External Influences, attitude of the United States, etc.....By Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, former professor of Oriental History at Harvard and now chief of the Far Eastern Bureau of the State Department Cloth Cover.....Price $ 1 00

Eighth Yearbook of the League of Nations—The record of 1927.....Price 70 Cts.

The World Court 1922 to 1928,—The Yearbook of the Permanent Court of International Justice. By Dr. Manley O. Hudson, professor of International Law at Harvard.....Price 70 Cts

American Neutrality and International Police—By Philip C. Jessup, Assistant Professor of International Law, Columbia University.....Price 70 Cts.

The British Commonwealth of Nations—By A. Lawrence Lowell and D. Duncan Hall.....Price 50 Cts

Nicaragua and the United States—By Isaac Joslin Cox...Price 70 Cts.

Arbitration and the United States—Summary of Development of Pacific Settement of International Disputes.....Price 25 Cts.

The Locarno Conference—Octer 1925.....Price 15 Cts.

The Mexican Revolution and the United States—1910-1926.....Price 15 Cts.

Problems of the Pacific—By Raymond Leslie Buell.....Price 25 Cts.

Send orders with check or postal order to the undersigned

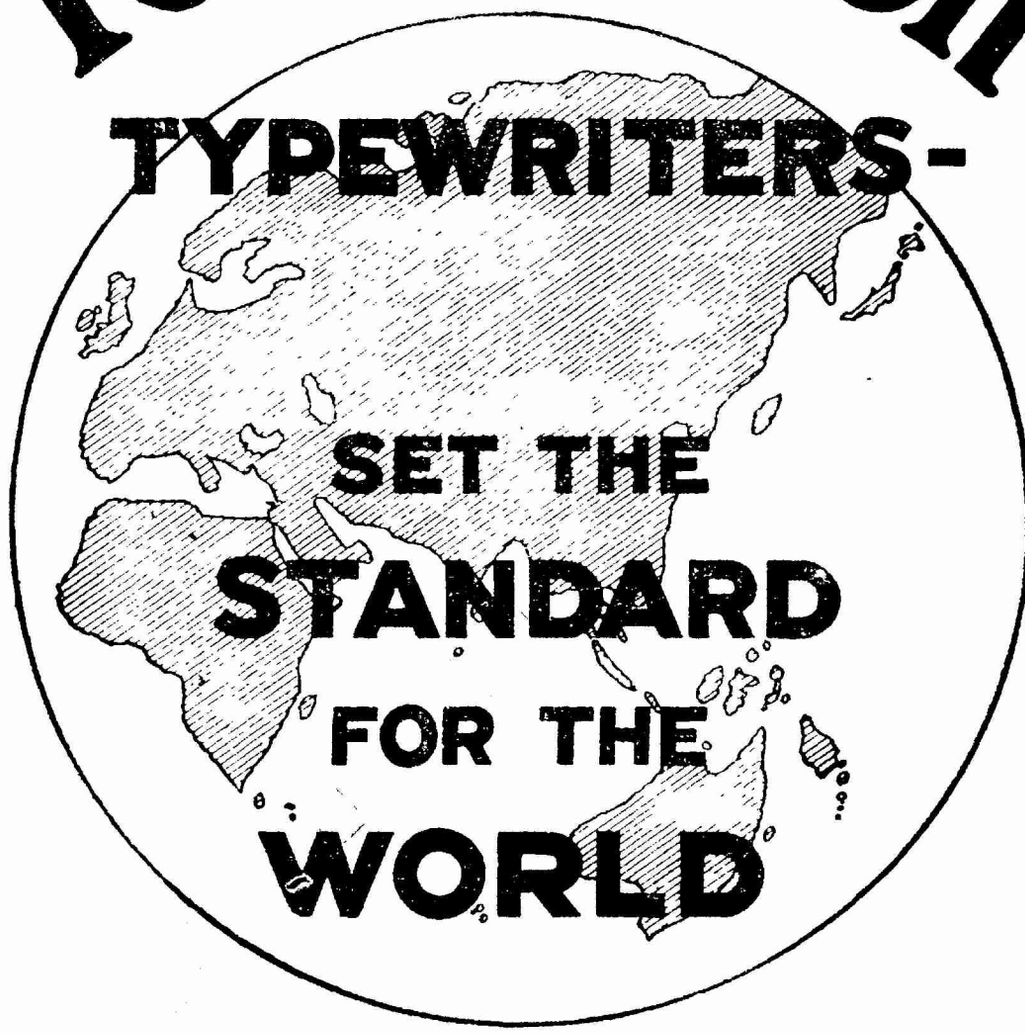
THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 AVENUE EDWARD VII *SHANGHAI*

50-233

"Remington"

TYPEWRITERS-



SET THE STANDARD FOR THE WORLD

AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號認為新聞紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME L SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1929 NUMBER 5

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
EDGAR SNOW, Assistant Editor
JOHN L. SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking), SAMUEL H. CHANG (S'hai).
EVA CHANG (Nanking) P. T. CHEN B. Y. LEE
STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin) GERTRUDE BINDER

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
- What Soviet Russia is Betting on 189
- Is Disbandment a Myth? 190
- "General Chan" 191
- Manchurian View of Sino-Soviet Negotiations 191
- O Tempora, O Mores! 192
- China May Face a Double Crisis 193

Special Articles
- Koumintang and Labor ..... By Fang Fu-an 196
- Deficiencies of the "Modern Chinese Girl" ..... By Paul K. Whang 199
- A Visit to the Manchouli and Chalainor "Battlefields" ..... By J. B. Powell 200
- Barga Industries Suffer as a Result of Sino-Russian Conflict 206
- The Japanese Government in Manchuria 208
- The Sino-Russian Crisis ..... By Edward Bing-Shuey Lee 210
- New Books of Interest in the Far East 212
- A Woman Ethnologist in Mongolia 213
- Ostroumoff Repudiates Mantell 215
- Men and Events 216
- Who's Who in China 216
- From the Chinese Press 219
- Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation 221
- What the Ships Carry between America and China v

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
20 West 43rd Street New York City
Telephone: Longacre 4500 Cable Ad: Scholzem, N. Y.
PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
William C. Lyon, L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed throught the above offices,
WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

WHAT SOVIET RUSSIA IS BETTING ON

PRACTICALLY every move which Soviet Russia has made since the beginning of the trouble over the Chinese Eastern Railway has been based on the policy of causing a split in Chinese politics, either from the standpoint of the so-called "old" and "new" politics groups in the Three Eastern Provinces, from the standpoint of Mukden and Nanking, or from the larger standpoint of Chinese politics generally, causing a split in the National Government itself. In Manchuria it happens that most of the northern section of the territory which is traversed by the Chinese Eastern Raliway, that is Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces, are controlled by the so-called "old" Fengtien group. Since Chinese officials, particularly in Manchuria, are businessmen as well as officials, many of these men have large investments in mines, timber concessions and trading enterprises which are located either in the zone of the railway or in the areas bordering on Soviet Russian territory. An example of this is shown in the fact that Tsai Yu-shan, Commisioner of Foreign Affairs at Harbin, an official of Kirin province is reported to be the president of the Chinese company operating extensive coal mines located at Mulin on the eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Raliway only about 100 miles from the Siberian frontier. For several weeks the Russians have been sending airplanes in daily flights over this area, the obvious purpose being to investigate and map the district for the purpose of dropping bombs in case such action should be decided upon. And since the Mulin coal mines are owned by prominent Chinese officials, including Mr. Tsai, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs who served as one of the delegates in the original negotiations with Soviet officials at Manchouli, the effect upon these officials may well be imagined. The same situation prevails all along the Chinese border from Manchouli to Pogranictnaya. Foreigners in Harbin who are familiar with the situation state that practically every raid of Red troops across the Chinese frontier has had a special purpose from the standpoint of bringing pressure upon some particular Chinese official who has investments in that area. Soviet military activities on the western end of the C. E. R. in the so-called Three River District north of Hailar and also on the border between Hailungkiang and Outer Mongolia undoubtedly have been directed with the idea of frightening and bringing pressure upon Gen. Wan Fu-ling, tupan of Hei-

lungkiang province who has investments in that area. The Soviet undoubtedly hopes by these methods to force a split in the Manchurian party by compelling the officials directly concerned to make a separate peace or if possible create dissention that might result in civil war and a possible ousting of the "new" faction which is headed by Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the late Marshal Chang Tso-ling.

From the standpoint of the politics of the Three Eastern provinces and Nanking, practically the same situation previls. Soviet propaganda has indicated this quite clearly through the sending out of reports which have had the effect of making Mukden and Nanking suspicious of each other. Almost every night since the beginning of the trouble the Soviet radio station at Habarovsk has broadcasted speeches in the Chinese language designed to cause Mukden to become suspicious of Nanking and vice versa, the obvious purpose being to cause Mukden to cut loose from Nanking and make a separate settlement. It also is of interest to note in this connection that Japanese politics in Manchuria has been directed to the same end, the Japanese knowing that if Mukden should cut loose from Nanking and make a separate settlement, that this would provide a precedent for Japan to also settle her Manchurian questions with Mukden directly without reference to the wishes of the National Government at Nanking. The *Manchuria Daily News*, a Japanese organ published by the South Manchuria Railway at Dairen constantly publishes articles designed to cause trouble between Nanking and Mukden, an example of which provided on September 20 when a Moscow dispatch by the Japanese "Dentsu" news agency stated that the Nanking Government "by delaying the solution of the pending issue, means to bankrupt the Three Eastern Provinces, so as to extend its influence into Manchuria at the expense of the Mukden authorities." Continuing, the same dispatch declared that Nanking "was more against the Mukden Government than against the Soviet Government, and by spreading false reports that the Berlin parleys are favorable, is thereby trying to mislead the Mukden side. In the meantime the Mukden Government is being driven to the verge of an economic shipwreck as the solution is put off." The purpose of this sort of Japanese propaganda is self-evident, the Japanese knowing full well that if the Chinese are able to sitttle the Chinese Eastern Railway question satisfactorily that it will provide a basis for forcing a similar settlement with the Japanese in respect to the Japanese Government owned South Manchuria line. The Japanese press in Manchuria is not alone in this type of propaganda: The *Peking and Tientsin Times*, a British newspaper published in Tientsin which has always been rather closely affiliated with, or at least friendly toward, certain reactionary Chinese political cliques in North China as well as Japanese interests in the same region, recently published a strong editorial advocating that Manchuria should be permitted to settle the C. E. R. controversy, independent of Nanking.

Intelligent and pariotic Chinese throughout the country should observe closely the trend and purpose of this sort of propaganda and take steps to counteract its influence. There is need for the highest type of Chinese statesmanship here, otherwise selfish foreign intersts will take advantage of this situation not only to defeat China on the C. E. R. issue, but on the whole Manchurian question as well. The questions now prominent in Manchuria affect the whole country, Canton, Hankow, Nanking, Peking, Tientsin—just as much as they affect Mukden or Harbin. It is true that certain Chinese in Manchuria are suffering direct losses and there should be some way of equalizing the losses over the whole country, but to argue that Mukden should be permitted to settle the question independently, because of these losses, is most short-sighted, since any international set-back in Manchurin will be reflected over the whole country and will most certainly retard the whole National program of political and economic reconstruction. Neither Nanking nor Mukden should be permitted to settle the C. E. R. issue independently. It should be settled on a basis of Chinese national interests and all Chinese should cooperate to this end. Since the Chinese people now have a Central Government at Nanking, that Government must take the lead in any negotiation with the Soviet over this question, but obviously Nanking should consult with and follow closely the wishes of the people in Manchuria whose interests are directly concerned. This does not mean however, that certain highly placed individuals in Manchuria who are suffering direct losses, should be permitted to sacrifice the interests of the whole country. As stated, there should be some way of equalizing these losses, but by no means should selfish Chinese interests be permitted to dictate a settlement of the trouble that might prove disastrous to the whole country. The present issues in Manchuria are of fundamental importance to the whole country and for this reason demand the closest possible study on the part of all intelligent Chinese whether they reside in Shanghai, Canton, Yunnanfu, or in Hailar on the plains of North Manchuria!

IS DISBANDMENT A MYTH?

A CORRESPONDENT, who has just returned from an overland trip through Shansi, Shensi and Honan, declares to us that overtures of disbandment notwithstanding, troop enlistment continues in much of the northwest. He says:

"My trip took me from Shenchow, on the Pin-Han line, to Taiyuanfu. From the latter point I travelled by motor car and whatever available, overland to Sianfu. It struck me as most peculiar that while in nearly every city were posters announcing the incipience of disbandment measures, the recruiting depots continued to do a good business.

In several towns between Taiyuanfu and Sianfu I saw newly enlisted men being put through the rudimentary drill orders. At Sianfu itself several offices are open, and signs in front of them point out the singular attractions of army life. I happened to be in Suchowfu on the day the disbandment authorities arrived. It was somewhat bewildering to note the many signs displayed in various public places in that city, welcoming these new officials, and at the same time to witness, a few hundred yards from the railway station, the spectacle of several hundred raw recruits, some of them not even in uniform, being drilled by officers of the regular army. After such scenes as this I naturally have wondered if disbandment, in the northwest at least, isn't merely a myth."

Our informant is an American scientist who has travelled widely over much of interior China.

He owns no affiliations with any political group and therefore we regard his opinions as wholly unprejudiced, and his statements as entirely dependable. From other sources it has been continuously rumored that enlistment in Honan, Shansi and Shensi is still proceeding briskly. Some correspondents in Kwangsi, Kweichow and Hunan also have averred that although men are daily being dismissed from the provincial armies, the recruiting stations remain open and continue to absorb the vagabonds and unemployed, as well as numbers of the disbanded soldiers.

The actual enforcement of disbandment in the northwest has not yet begun, but an order now months old, issued by the State Council, forbids further enlistments in any of the group armies. Ho Ying-ching, of the Inspectorate of Military Training, and member of the Central Executive Committee, prior to his recent resignation announced that disbandment of the armies under control of the Central Government would be effected by the end of last month. Other divisions, under the command of semi-independent militarists such as Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, would be disbanded, according to Ho Ying-ching, by the end of the year.

However, it seems more than probable that these plans have suffered a serious set-back by the reappearance of the Civil War threat in south China. Undoubtedly the government will not wish to disband its loyal troops until similar reductions have been effected in Kwangsi and Kweichow, where, at present, anti-Nanking activity indicates that the generals in these provinces are disinclined to go back into civilian clothes.

It may be that the enlistments observed by our correspondent in the northwest are for some special purpose. It is possible, as suggested from a Chinese source, that new men, physically and mentally better fitted to make good soldiers, are being taken into the ranks to replace some of the inferiors, who are to be dismissed. Such a measure, or course, might be justified. But it hardly seems logical to begin these attempts to improve the personnel at this period. More prudent and encouraging to the public would it be if the surplus troops were first dismissed and a nucleus of the best among the present soldiers retained. Around such a units of trained soldiers new and stronger—if smaller—peacetime armies could soon be built up.

With impending civil war in the south and with militarists in the northwest whose loyalty to the Central Government is ever a matter of conjecture, hopes for the success of disbandment are not very halcyon. But in China the scene changes so rapidly that it would be dangerous to make pessimistic forecasts on the basis of the present outlook. Meanwhile we merely long for the fulfillment of Ho Ying-ching's prediction and conjure satisfying visions of discarded uniforms and broken sabres, trusting that it will not all turn out to be a ghastly myth.

"GENERAL CHAN"

THE *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, a Pulitzer paper, some weeks ago published a feature story entitled, "Aviation's First Great Soldier of Fortune." It told of the adventurous career of Lieut. Bert Hall, veteran airman, hero of numerous exploits in the World War, and recipient of decorations for valorous conduct in the famous Lafayette Escadrille of France. Some of these adventures he has described in his book, "One Man's War," which has had a wide sale. He is not unknown in the Far East, for in days when Chang Tso-lin was warlord of Manchuria, Hall was christened "General Chan," and it is a title, so he declares, by which he is still known among his Chinese friends.

"Aviation's First Great Soldier of Fortune" was a good feature story. It was printed also in the *New York World*. The *Kansas City Star* reprinted it. So did scores of other journals in America. And the *Literary Digest* gave it a page. It was picked up in China and was reprinted by the *Review*. Now comes a letter from Major-General Chang Wai-jung, Chief of the Aviation Department of the Nationalist Government Bureau of Aeronautics, in which China's foremost airman vigorously denounces as utter fabrication certain parts of that story. Says the Major-General:

"This article states that one Lieut. Bert Hall is Chief of the National Government Air Service at Canton and was commissioned 'General Chan'. . . . These statements are unqualifiedly untrue. Lieut. Hall is not now nor has he ever been Chief of the Air Service at Canton, nor has he ever been connected with the National Government Air Service. . . . In order to prevent the reading public from being misled I request your courtesy to correct the impending misconception of the American public about Chinese aviation. . . . "

Confronted with this statement, Lieut. Hall, who is now in Shanghai, admitted that there was much truth in the words of Major-General Chang. "Although," he stated, "I truly enough got the title of General Chan when I was flying for Chang Tso-lin." The Soldier of Fortune, when asked how the story originated, said that he supposed it had been circulated by his publishers in America. "I am", he declared, "about to issue another book." Meanwhile, he said, he is in China on a mission to sell airplanes. Having been in Canton and South China for some time, endeavoring to close some business with the Cantonese military, it was probable he thought, that this accounted for the rumor spread in America. "You know how publishers are," continued the ace. "They'll cook up anything to get some publicity for their authors and sell a few more books."

While he believed that this story might make his writing somewhat more appreciated in the homeland, Lieut. Hall was somewhat dubious as to whether it would aid him in selling planes to the National Government. So, for that matter, are we.

MANCHURIAN VIEW OF SINO-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS

APPARENTLY with the idea of clearing up certain doubtful points in respect to the conversations which have been held between Chinese and Russian delegates since the outbreak of the trouble over the Chinese Eastern Railway last July, Tsai Yu-shan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Harbin issued a detailed statement of his activities which was published in the *Zarya*, one of the Russian newspapers in Harbin on September 20. Mr. Tsai, in addition to his service as Commissioner of Foreign

Affairs is also active in commercial and financial affairs of North Manchuria and is said to be one of the chief investors in the extensive coal mines at Mulin, located on the eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway only a short distance from the Sino-Russian frontier, these coal mines incidentally being almost as extensive as the more widely advertised Fushun coal mines in South Manchuria. Mr. Tsai's statement regarding the original Sino-Soviet conversations, wherein he served as a chief delegate, was as follows:

"Immediately following China's action in arresting and deporting certain Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway early in July, I held several conversations with Mr. Melnikoff, the Soviet Consul-General in Harbin and Mr. Melnikoff constantly expressed the opinion that the trouble could be settled peacefully. I then went to Mukden (about July 20) to discuss the situation with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and other officials of the Three Eastern Provinces and at the same time communicate directly with the Central Government at Nanking. At the same time, Mr. Melnikoff went to Changchun for the purpose of conferring with Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, tupan of Kirin Province who came to Chang-chun for the special purpose of meeting Melnikoff.

"This meeting between Melnikoff and Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang helped considerably in enabling each side to understand the other's position, because Melnikoff stated that he had received a telegram from Moscow instructing him to open negotiations with the Chinese authorities. Mr. Melnikoff, it should be stated, had already received his instructions to return to Russia along with the other Soviet Consuls, hence he arranged to wait on the Siberian side of the international boundary at Manchouli for me to arrive on the Chinese side for the purpose of holding conversations. I then made another trip to Mukden for the purpose of conferring with the authorities and also for the purpose of sending a report to the Central Government at Nanking. Mr. Melnikoff departed at the same time for Russia, but arranged to wait on the Siberian side of the line for me to arrive.

"Upon my return from Mukden I immediately went to Manchouli where I held two interviews with Mr. Melnikoff, on the Russian side of the boundary and the other on the Chinese side. While we were able to reach a tentative agreement on certain points, there was one matter that we could not agree upon. The Soviet delegate insisted upon the appointment, or re-appointment of a Soviet General Manager of the railway, prior to the opening of formal negotiations. From the standpoint of China's position, we insisted that the appointment or re-appointment of a Soviet General Manager could not take place until after the solution of the questions which had led to the original conflict.

"While we were still discussing these questions, the Chinese Minister to Finland, Chu Shao-yang, who had been appointed as the Central Government's chief delegate, arrived at Manchouli and after a conference with the other delegates representing Manchurian interests, he called up Mr. Melnikoff over the long-distanc telephone (across the international boundary to Station 86 where Mr. Melnikoff's private car was stationed) and conversed with him for a considerable period. Although Mr. Chu assured Mr. Melnikoff of China's sincere desire to reach a peaceful settlement of the question, Mr. Melnikoff would not consent to a personal conference and shortly after that we learned that Mr. Melnikoff and his party had gone to Chita.

"The negotiations therefore had to be disconitnued since it was shown that our points of view were far apart. In reference to other questions, aside from the appointment of a Soviet General Manager prior to the holding of a formal conference to which China couldn't agree, we did reach a tentative understanding on certain other points. We decided tentatively upon the number and manner of appointing delegates to a formal conference. It was decided tentatively that the present status of the railway, that is under Chinese control, should continue until the formal conference was held for the purpose of deciding the future status. Another question which was decided had to do with the Soviet prisoners, thirty-nine of whom had been arrested in the raid on the Soviet Consulate on May 27 and who were still being held in the central police jail in Harbin. We informed Mr. Melnikoff that these prisoners would be tried in the regular court under Chinese law, but in reference to the other Soviet prisoners, labor-union leaders, men accused of sabotage, etc., we proposed to deport them to Russia and Russia was to deport the Chinese citizens who had been arrested in Siberia."

"In reference to the long delay and deadlock, I am frank to state that none of us thought the situation would be dragged out so long. We were sure the trouble could be settled quickly and peaceably and from our standpoint, China certainly took no action that could possibly have adversely affected the negotiations. The Soviet officials also declared that they did not want to go to war for the purpose of solving the difficulty, but constantly assured us they would strive to finish the discord quickly and peaceably. Actually, however, it has been shown that Moscow didn't want to finish the conflict in a peaceful manner. The Soviet military demonstrations on the border solely have been responsible for the long delay in settling the trouble. For this reason the Soviet Government must take the sole responsibility for the difficulty and delay in the negotiations.

"Recently the Chinese Minister in Berlin, Mr. Chiang Tso-ping, through the good offices of the German Government, has been holding conversations with the Soviet Minister to Germany in a further effort to settle the trouble. But here again the same trouble has developed. From the newspaper reports we have learned of the demands of Moscow for the appointment of a Soviet General Manager of the Railway, prior to the opening of a formal conference. This continues to be the stumbling block which is hindering agreement. Recently the National Government has sent to Mukden the latest report on the Berlin negotiations, but I am not in a position to discuss the contents at this time. We understand that the Soviet Government is now willing to agree to have the Chinese Vice-Manager of the Railway sign all official documents and orders jointly with the Soviet General Manager and also that the Soviet Government is willing to appoint a new General Manager in place of the man who was ousted by the Chinese authorities, but in general the National Government thinks that most of these questions should await consideration of a formal conference rather than be decided upon privately before the conference.

"How is the trouble to be settled? This is most difficult to answer, since a satisfactory solution depends entirely upon whether the Soviet Government sincerely wishes to settle the issue peacefully or not. The Soviet Government has lost vast prestige with Oriental peoples through the sending of Red troops into Chinese territory and the destruction of our border cities as well as the murdering and robbing of the peaceful citizens of the Chinese Republic. In reference to the alleged activities of "White" Russian residents of Manchuria which the Soviet Government has given as justification for the Red attacks on our territory, this Soviet allegation is not even worth refuting. Chinese citizens of Manchuria as well as foreigners of various nationalities resident here, know that these charges are not true. Moscow is simply putting out these reports for the purpose of justifying her attacks, but I do not believe that they will have much effect over the world. Most of the "White" Russian residents of Manchuria are peaceful law-abiding citizens interested only in earning a living. A few Russian enemies of the present Soviet state, who may reside in Manchuria do not have any arms and are carefully watched by the authorities, hence have no opportunity of causing trouble along the boundary."

O TEMPORA ! O MORES !

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the *Review* appears an article in the form of a protest against the too rapid modernization of the women of China. Its author, Mr. Whang, one of the younger Chinese business men of Shanghai, rises to stirring eloquence in his denunciation of the Chinese "flapper," his moving peroration being:

"The young man who has not yet married looks upon them (the modern girls) with suspicion and remains at the crossroads to muse whether he should continue to lead a carefree life or bear the unnecessary burden of supporting a good-for-nothing wife; while he who has already entered into the bad matrimonial bargain with such a girl has to contend with his hard luck for not making a good choice. . . Under present economic

conditions many a young man who earns his own bread and butter can hardly afford to have a wife."

In this plaintive declaration we seem to hear an echo of protests from afar. Across the seas drift similar denunciations and we are particularly reminded of the tons of newsprint that have been directed against the modern American girl, whom, Mr. Whang declares, Chinese girls are attempting to emulate.

Strenuous in their recriminations have been the accusing elders against the unmanageable younger generation. America, so the conservatives of the Victorian era told us, was headed for perdition. Girls who smoked cigarettes, bobbed their hair, displayed bare knees, and rode a horse or piloted a plane as well or better than a man, in addition to consuming amazing quantities of bad gin, could not maintain the stamina of the race. Noticeable of late has been the cessation of this sort of criticism. The old-fashioned girl in the United States is today as rare as an orchid, and she blooms for fewer admireres. America has had to accept the modern girl. Whether ruin will be visited upon the nation as a result of this is yet to be seen. But at present there are few indication of such a denouement.

Those American "flappers" of a decade ago have grown up now. They still get married. They still have babies. And they still know how to make a home, although in the old sense of the word, "housewifery" is on the decline. Equipped with a wider, if it is sometimes a worldier, knowledge, they have a surer sense of the rightful position they ought to occupy in society. Men, it is true, still resent their intrusion into spheres of activity which they heretofore have regarded as exclusively theirs. But there are not many in America today, except a few with the sentimental outlook of the Romantic Nineties, who would, even were they so empowered, substitute for this assured, intelligent, entertaining and altogether delightful feminine companion of today, the long-skirted, full-bosomed, fragile and picturesquely lovely, but too often addle-pated girl of yesterday, whose perspective generally was narrowed to the exciting topics of culinary art, crocheting, colloquial gossip, the antics of High Society, and the whispered secrets of sex. With the lamentation over the lost wonders of cookery, we are in full sympathy, until it is remembered that restaurants today turn out rapturous dishes undreamed-of by the housewives of a quarter of a century ago. And if the bride of 1929 cannot take her place with her mother as the inspiration of the kitchen, she is generally abler to uphold her end of the conversation at the dinner table. After all, man's poignant need is to be amused, to be entertained, and occasionally to hope for understanding. Without deprecating in the merest our splendid mothers of the vanishing generation one must in fairness admit that very often their limited experience left them unequal to the task of keeping a husband interested. And if the woman of today has acquired certain characteristics which the dominating male finds objectionable—largely those which deprive him of some of his ego—she is beyond question better equipped to offer to him an intelligent comprehension, an engaging wit, a more facile mind and a generally more versatile temperament.

In China, it is to be expected, the change in women's morals and *mores* will be more gradual. And it perhaps will be all the more revolutionary when it has been accomplished. The Chinese woman, in many ways, has infinitely farther to go than had her western sisters. Many experiments —some of them doubtless as disconcerting as those over which Mr. Whang allows himself to become agitated—must be executed before a satisfactory status for the new woman of China has been established.

But modernization is certain to come, just as it has swept America and as it is today progressing over western Europe. Mr. Whang, uneasy as to future, demands a rennaisance for Chinese women—and by that apparently he means a return to the Manchu code of ethics. His indictment of the "modern Chinese girl" cannot bring about such a regression; it is doubtful if the united efforts of all his fellows could do so. The old must give way to the new—in China as well as anywhere else. And only in this modernization will Mr. Whang's renascence be realized. Meanwhile the change which he observes in Shanghai is undoubtedly much more rapid than that in any other part of the country. There are, in the interior, still some several millions of the old-fashioned girls whose outmoding he regrets. Among them, no doubt, are some who would be enamored of the idea of a matrimonial arrangement on a basis satisfactory to Mr. Whang, and to others disillusioned with the modern girl. Perhaps this suggestion may appeal to him. Unless, of course, he already has acquired one of those reprehensible modern girls as a wife. Which, we reflect, would not be inconsistent, since Mr. Whang, English-speaking and well -educated, is a very modern young man himself.

China May Face a Double Crisis

DEVELOPMENTS in the domestic quarrel between the Central Government and the rebels of Chang Fah-kwei who are attempting to unite with other anti-Nanking factions in South China, together with alarming reports of the renewal of Soviet attacks on the Manchurian border, give the week's news a complexion indicating that the Nationalists, so hopefully optimistic at this time a year ago, are now facing a most critical period, which may well be described as a double crisis.

As yet the news of the latest attacks of the Soviet troops is incomplete. From this distance it is difficult to ascertain whether the hostilities now reported to be progressing in northern Manchuria constitute the launching of the long-threatened general Soviet offensive along the entire Manchuria front. But if early dispatches are correct, this week's border attacks at Manchuli are the most deadly that have yet occurred. Chalainor also is said to be in danger, the Soviet artillery having moved closer to the Chinese defense lines here, and Suiyuan, opposite Harbarovsk has been evacuated by most of the civilians, as a result of a Russian raid on that city. J. B. Powell, editor of the *Review*, who has been in Manchuria for sever-

al weeks covering the Sino-Russian situation, has wired that Chinese officials in that city fear a general attack is soon to be launched, with the intention of the Soviet troops occupying the railway. It is reported that the Chinese already have moved back their defense lines at Manchuli and that Soviet bombing planes have caused much damage both at this city and at Chalainor. Perhaps significant of the Soviet determination to emphasize the threat of war is the fact that Soviet planes on Wednesday reconnoitered further south than they heretofore have been reported. One Soviet plane is said to have flown over the town of Mintoho, which is about 150 miles below Chalainor, in the direction of Harbin. Summaries of the reports from Manchuria are given further along in this article.

The severe nature of these engagements seems to shatter the reassuring news of last week, when it was broadcast by all the press agencies that the Soviet defenses were moving their lines further back and that the number of soldiers at the front was being reduced. Apparently the Russians maneouvers succeeded in deceiving the Chinese Intelligence Corps, for the new drive is reported to be participated in by a larger number of troops than has yet featured an attack.

With the peace machinery of Russia and China seemingly having definitely broken down, the two nations drift further and further apart. Each country has announced its intention of remaining firm in its demands, and each has followed an uncompromising policy thus far. China, retaining full control of the railway, obviously is waiting for Russia to make the next move. That the Soviet Government cannot much longer delay in emphatically enforcing its stand also is quite clear. A declaration of war by Russia still seems unlikely, but much could be done without resorting to that formality. What is feared by the Manchurian authorities, as expressed in another article on the situation in this week's *Review*, is that the Soviet troops will attempt to occupy the Chinese Eastern Railway, laying a forbidden zone for some distance around it. Such a measure might be justified by Russia through a proclamation to the world that she was merely taking possession of property which rightfully belonged to her. In this event, it has been pointed out, it is probable that Russia would first issue a final note of warning to Nanking and Mukden, announcing her intention. If no satisfactory result were then obtained, she might proceed to carry out the threat of armed occupation of the line. But it is also conceivable that the invasion might take place without the formality of an additional communication. Russia's previous notes certainly are of a tone that might explain such an action.

Summaries of the week's important news pertaining to the dispute follow:

From Nanking *Ta Chung* News Agency (Kuominchun) reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had announced the receipt of a telegram from Chiang Tsoping, Chinese Minister to Germany, in which he stated that through the German Government he had been advised that rumors of a statement by M. Karakhan, Secretary of the Soviet Comissariat for Foreign Affairs, to the effect that if the present Sino-Soviet dispute were not settled within the next two weeks, the Soviet troops would forcibly seize the entire Chinese Eastern Railway, were entirely without foundation. General Chiang also declared he had been reliably informed that the Soviet troops along the border would not withdraw, as had been rumored, but would probably be reinforced with the intention of further coercing the National Government to accept Moscow's terms.

A dispatch in the *Japan Chronicle*, from *Rengo*, a Japanese News Agency, declared that 3 Soviet railwaymen, sentenced to death for sabotage, were executed by the military authorities on Monday, Sept. 23. In reply to this and similar accusations Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang from Mukden made a statement in which he declared, "The allegation that many Soviet citizens have been executed without legal procedure is absolutely groundless. Although many have been held in the local and military courts not one has yet been executed. All Soviet prisoners are being well fed, properly housed, decently clothed and well treated. These facts are known to the German consuls at Harbin and the foreign press correspondents."

From Moscow it was reported, according to the *Chronicle*, that the Soviet Government had handed the Germany embassy at that city another note for transmission through Chiang Tso-ping at Berlin, demanding an explanation of "unceasing attacks on Soviet territory by Chinese soldiers." The Soviet government averred that the entire responsibility for the border attacks rested with the Chinese and that repetition of such occurences would result in dire consequences for the offenders.

Sept. 28.

Kuo Min, in a dispatch from Harbin, declared that the Commander Liang Chung-chia at Manchuli, reported that a minor attack on the defense lines there had taken place on the 23rd inst., when a small band of Soviet soldiers fired into the Chinese trenches with machine guns, after advancing to a position within a few hundred metres. About 500 Mongolians were reported to have appeared in the vicinity of the Mintu River. Persistent reports of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops notwithstanding, the Chinese were reported as widening their defense trenches in order to prevent any "sudden attacks" by the Reds. The same source declared that a committee of Chinese civilians and military men had been appointed at Harbin to investigate into the amount of damage and loss of life which had resulted from recent Soviet raids at various points on the Chinese border.

Sept. 29.

According to a communique from Commander Liang Chung-chia, as reported by *Ta Chung*, a railway bridge across the river Argun recently was destroyed by Soviet raiders. A large force of Soviet "irregulars" were said to have concentrated near Hailar. This agency reported that there was a fear in certain quarters of a renewal of attacks, inasmuch as sufficient time had elapsed to allow the Soviet troops to prepare for additional activities. The North Eastern Navigation Bureau handed over to the German Consul at Harbin the sum of $20,000 to be distributed, by the German consul at Blagovestchensk, to the Chinese sailors detained by the Soviet at the latter place.

The *Reuter's* special correspondent wired from Harbin to the effect that due to the Japanese refusal to permit Chinese soldiers, bound for the front, to pass through the Japanese concession at Changchun, the Chinese directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway, at a special meeting, had awarded a contract to a Chinese firm to construct 6 miles of railway connecting the C.E.R. tracks, and the tracks of the Chinese-owned Changchun-Kirin line, for the purpose of providing direct communication between Mukden and Harbin, over exclusively-owned Chinese lines. (From Kirin there extends a Chinese-owned railway to Mukden.)

Sept. 30.

The town of Suiyuan, situated near the mouth of the Ussuri and Amur Rivers, opposite the Soviet city of Harbarovsk, was reported by *Ta Chung* to have been attacked by a number of Soviet gunboats. Following the raid, 500 Soviet soldiers entered Suiyuan driving out the local militia and gendarmes, and thoroughly sacked the town. The invaders set fire to a number of houses. According to the same source General Chang Tso-hsiang wired to Harbin, stating that Soviet troops across the border from Tungninghsien lately have been reinforced by a strong detachment of cavalry, equipped with large numbers of armored trucks.

Kuo Min reported from Peking that Outer Mongolia is now practically dominated by Communist Mongols, all men under 30 being compelled to serve a period in military training under the direction of Soviet Russian officers.

From Moscow, through *Reuter* it was reported that the German consul of Vladivostok, on a recent trip to

Chita, visited the Chinese being detained there and later told the Chinat authorities that the prisoners were being treated satisfactorily and in much the same way as the Soviet citizens incarcerated in China.

Oct. 1.

Details of the sacking of Suiyuan were made available through the *Review's* special correspondent at Harbin, who wired as follows:

"General Chang Tso-hsiang, tupan of Kirin province furnished further information of the occupation of the town of Suiyuan, on the 29th and 30th. Driving out the Chinese police and local defenses, the Soviet invaders destroyed the magistrates yamen, including all the official documents, burned a number of houses, and looted the village. Reinforcements eventually arrived and after a two days' battle recaptured Suiyuan. However, Commander Chiang has ordered the civilian population to evacuate for the present, since it is considered that there is a prospect of further fighting. The Soviet soldiers operated from armored motor boats, using machine guns. There have been continuous flights of planes over the city. The magistrate's yamen has been removed to a nearby city for the time being.

Oct. 2.

The *Review's* correspondent sent the following dispatches from Harbin:

"The Soviet artillery launched a furious bombardment on the Chinese lines at Manchuli, beginning at 6 a.m. and still continuing at noon today, according to a telegram from General Liang, commander of the Manchuli-Chalainor sector of the front. Chinese officials here believe this is the preliminary to attacks along the entire line.

"(Later)—Heavy altillery fire continued this afternoon at Manchuli, reports stating that there are large Chinese casualties. Unconfirmed advices declare that there are now *60,000 Soviet troops along the Manchuli-Chalainor sector. The Mukden cadet corps left Harbin this morning for the front. With them went two airplanes. Commander Liang's report states that thus for there have been 300 Soviet casualties and only 30 Chinese."

Oct. 3.

Another dispatch from the *Review's* correspondent at Harbin declared that the Russian papers in that city received reports that the Chinese troops at Manchuli have been forced to fall back from the defense lines. "Also," this report continues, "Soviet bombing planes have caused considerable damage to property at both Manchuli and Chalainor. One reconnoitering plane is reported as flying over Mintoho, a third of the distance from Manchuli to Harbin. It did not drop bombs."

A *Ta Chung* message, dated Oct. 2, reached Shanghai on the 3rd, from Harbin. It confirmed the report of the *Review's* correspondent, adding that the offensive at Manchuli was the severest yet launched. The 51st Division of the Chinese army was reported to the bearing the brunt of the attack. It reported the number of Soviet bombers as 6, the Chinese soldiers killed as 50, and 100 wounded, these figures having been furnished at 10 a.m. Wednesday, while the battle was still active. Two additional brigades of soldiers were rushed to the front to reinforce the defense there.

According to a *Rengo* report from Tokio, dispatches from Moscow declared that a fairly large force of Chinese troops, on the 2nd, made their appearance at a point near Manchuli on the Sino-Russian border, and, under cover of a fire from their artillery, marched into Soviet territory, engaging in a brisk battle with the Soviet borderers, both armies suffering heavy casualties.

This, at the present writing, is all the news available on the newest offensive—take your choice from the above as to which side started it—along the Manchurian border. Apparently the fighting is still continuing, and it is not at present possible to forecast whether this constitutes the incipience of a more extensive attack, with the C. E. R. as ultimate objective. In this connection it is interesting to note the comment on the likelihood of such a move by Russia, of the Japan Chronicle, a British owned newspaper published in Kobe, which in concluding its recent editorial, "A Wordy War," avers:

"Yet apart from any pacific principles that may be professed, Russia knows that it would be a risky undertaking to attempt to restore the Russian control over the railway by force. She may even come to the conclusion that it would be better to develop the Amur railway and make Vladivostok the port for the Siberian route as before. It is true, the Manchurian produce is very valuable to Vladivostok, but it would not be very long before the Chinese would be asking for transit rights. The longer the present impasse lasts the less likelihood is there of the old conditions being restored. Should China "listen to reason," however, and come to an agreement, something will have to be done regarding the finances. The Chinese have shown an indecent eagerness to handle their profits, and the Russian management reacted in the manner to be expected. Though there was a great deal of nonsense in the United Press reporting of the Mantell "revelations" General Ostroumoff's figures showing a rapid decline in profits in spite of an increase in traffic are probably correct. The Russian management would naturally not be anxious to hand over money which it knew would be squandered. There may or may not have been malversations, but it would be perfectly easy to use up profits in repairs and improvements, without any dishonesty whatever. Public spirit has not yet reached a point in China where it will not tolerate the use by bandit generals of the proceeds of public revenues. The fact that the profits of the railway did China very little good and latterly dwindled away is a leading reason for the indifference shown regarding the present losses of revenue."

Menacing the Dragon's Tail

As if it there not quite enough to engage the attention of the Central Government in Manchuria, threats of Civil War in the south appear more ominous than at this time last week. With the Russians attacking the Dragon's head in the north, the anti-Nanking elements show signs of manifesting themselves in a belligerent attack on that beleaguered animal's tail. Kwangsi, as traditionally established, is again the malcontent, aided, according to reports, by Kweichow and, possibly, generals not inclined toward disbandment in southern Hunan. That the government recognizes the seriousness of the possible rebellion was indicated by its transporting Cantonward, during the week, 30,000 Nationalist troops to aid in the suppression of possible outbreaks. Some of these left Nanking (by vessel) Tuesday, some Wednesday and additional units are understood to be held in readiness for immediate dispatch in case their presence is found necesary.

Chief among the anti-Nanking leaders in south China in the present Kwangsi-Kwangtung disagreement is General Lui Woon-yim, garrison commander of Wuchow. Although he has not yet made a public denouncement of Chiang Kai-shek or the Nanking Government, he has conducted a raid on the Wuchow office for foreign affairs, with the intention of arresting the secretary, who has succeeded, however, in escaping to Canton. The reason for this was stated to be the secretary's pro-Nanking sentiment. Kwangsi troops are moving up the Si Kiang, or West River, with the intention of starting an offensive against Wuchow. They are aided by the Canton navy, which consists of a squadron of gunboats under the command of Admiral Chan Chak, allegedly loyal to the National Government. Kwangtung troops, on the other hand, are rumored to be concentrating at Wuchow, awaiting the advance of the Nanking navy and army. Having defeated it, according to reports, Lui Woon-yim intends then to proceed for Samshui and the ultimate goal of Canton.

The movements of Chang Fah-kwei have become somewhat obscure, reports from various

(Continued on page 214)

*According to Soviet reports the total of all their troops on the Manchu-Siberian frontier is approximately 30,000.

Koumintang and Labor

BY FANG FU-AN (房福安)

"The entire social policy of the Chinese Nationalist Party springs from the last of the three great principles that were formulated by Dr. Sun Yat Sen and are still the basis of the Kuomintang programme: the right of nations to dispose of themselves; the right of the people to self-government; the right of the people to decent conditions of life (to "life and welfare"). This last principle of the Ming Sen Chu I, means essentially that the men who wish to work should be allowed to do so, and that the remuneration for the work should be sufficient for a reasonable livelihood."

Dr. Sun and his principle as stated above deserve the credit of starting the labor movement in China. It is because of him that the consciousness of labor problems was awakened. On May 1, 1924 in a speech Dr. Sun said, "Starting from to-day, all laborers of China ought to be united. In the West, the laborers are well organized to fight against the capitalists. Under the present condition of brutal treatment of the laborers by the capitalists in China, let all of the laboring class unite and join the laborers of the world in the cause of protecting themselves." In another place Dr. Sun said that the difference between Chinese and foreign laborers is that the Chinese laborers are not only suppressed by Chinese capitalists but also by foreign capitalists. Because of this, the laborers of China should unite firmly with the Kuomintang to fight against the foreign imperialists and capitalists. In the third lecture of Ming Chun Chu I, Dr. Sun said that it is a terrible mistake if the laborers consider only economic problems and not also political problems. So we can see the sympathetic attitude of Dr. Sun toward labour and the part he expected the laborers to play in revolution.

First Modern Labor Unions

Early in the spring of 1919, through the agitation of the students, twenty-six labor organizations were formed in Kwangtung. These were the first labor organizations of the modern type. In 1920 a successful strike by the Mechanics' Union in Hongkong, one of the strongest groups, gave it a fresh impetus, and more than a hundred new unions sprang up within a few months. In China as in other countries, trade-unionism was not recognized at first. The provision of Article 224 of the Provisional Criminal Code is a denial of the right to strike. It provides that "when workmen engaged in the same business combine in a strike the ringleader shall be punished not more severely than the fourth degree of detention, or by a fine of not more than $300, and the others shall be each punished with detention, or with a fine of not more than $30." However, the Kuomintang, under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, encouraged the organization of unions among workers, and article 224 of the Provisional Criminal Code was declared invalid in 1922. This is the first sympathetic action of the Kuomintang toward labor organization. And no doubt, it was through the constant struggle of the laborers that the revolution was brought to the present state. Gradually, through the support and protection of the Kuomintang, labor unions obtained a legal status in the territory under the control of the Kuomintang. At the same time we know how Wu Pei Fu killed the laborers of the Peking-Hankow Railway and dissolved their unoins in 1923.

In 1924, at the first National Congress of the Kuomintang held in Canton, the social policy of the Party was formally proclaimed. They declared that it was the duty of the State to improve the conditions of life of workers and peasants, to provide assistance in case of old age, sickness, and invalidism, and to promote the education of the workers. At the same time the Party undertook to assist the workers in their struggle for emancipation with all its power. The result was the adoption of a resolution instructing the Nationalist Government: (1) to prepare labor legislation; (2) to try to improve the conditions of life of the workers; (3) to proclaim and safeguard the freedom of association. At this time the influence of the Kuomintang was confined to Kwangtung Province. In this province there were 300 unions in Canton and 200 in Hongkong alone. As a National Movement, however, trade unionism dates only from the Shanghai shootings of May 30, 1925. Since the General Strike of this year in protest against the Imperialists, organizations of laborers have become more vigorous because the working class worked in co-operation with the student class and the government against the British. In January 1926, the Second National Congress of the Kuomintang was held in Canton and eleven principles of social policy was laid down as the workers' minimum demands, calling for immediate realisation: (1) enforcement of social legislation, (2) application of the principle of the eight-hour day and total prohibition of more than ten-hours' work, (3) fixing of a minimum wage, (4) Protection of women and children; prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen years of age; regulation of apprenticeship; full pay for women workers when on leave before and after child-birth, such leave to be not less than sixty days, (5) organisation of hygiene and safety in factories; institution of social insurance, (6) freedom of meeting, of speech, of the press, and the right to strike for workers, (7) suffrage without property or educational qualifications (8) promotion of and assistance to workers' education, (9) promotion of and assistance to workers' co-operative societies, (10) abolition of the system of sub-contracting, (11) full pay on regular holidays.

Third Labor Conference in Canton

The labor movement may be said to have reached its climax with the meeting in Canton of the Third Labor Conference for the whole of China. This conference was attended by 400 delegates, representing more than 1,200,000 organized workers in all parts of China. It adopted certain principles to serve as a basis for social legislation, which practically covered all the resolutions of the Second National Congress of the Kuomintang with several additions. With the above resolutions (and the resolutions of the Third Labour Congress on principles of social policy) the Second National Congress of the Kuomintang passed the following resolutions:

(A) The relation between the Party and Labor Unions.

(1) The Party is organized among the people who have a common political purpose with a common programme and the Labor Union is organized among workers who have a common economic purpose and programme. Therefore the Party, in the matter of politics, is the leader of the labor unions. However, the labor unions still remain independent labor issues.

(2) The Party members in the labor union must be united and serve as the nucleus of the union, but the organization of them and that of the Party should not be confused, especially that of the financial issues.

(3) The policy of the Party may influence that of the labor unions, but the labor unions may have their own independent policies so long as those policies are not contradictory to the Party. It is hoped that the labor unions can represent the public opinion of the masses.

(B) The activities of the Department of Labor of the Kuomintang:

(1) To organize labor movement committees so as to study the methods of the labor movement.

(2) To draw up a plan or rather program (by the Central Department of Labor) for the solution of all problems as an outgrowth of the labor movement.

(3) To publish literature on labor for the workers to read as references to their work.

(4) All Departments of labor in all parts of China should hand in reports every year so as to have the Central Department well informed about the condition of labor in this country. The Central Department should also carry on labor research works so as to secure scientific data concerning the labor situation.

(C) Points to be specially noted in the present labor movement:

(1) To educate workers in political revolution.

(2) To assist the workers to organize a National Federation.

(3) The militarists, big businessmen, compradores and imperialists in this period of labor uprising killed labor leaders and laborers. The Party should protect them from such exploitation.

At that time the expedition against the Peking Government was rapidly pushing forward. After the arrival of the Cantonese Army in the Wuhan cities, 563 unions were organized with a total membership of 1,168,018.

Conferences in Hankow in 1927

In 1927, during the capture of Shanghai by the Nationalist Army, the General Labor Union of Shanghai had a very important meeting on Feb. 18th with the resolution declaring

a general strike with seventeen demands for the purpose of helping the Nationalists to capture Shanghai. In this year there were two important conferences of the working class held in Hankow. (1) The Fourth All-China Trade Union Congress and (2) The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference. It is interesting to note the greetings of the representative of the Kuomintang and of the Nationalist Government to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference. The representative, Mr Chen Kung-Po said, "I greet you, dear Comrades, in the name of the C. E. C. of the Kuomintang, that party which is leading the Chinese people through Nationalism to Socialism. The Chinese revolution, being a part of the world revolution, we of the Kuomintang are glad to greet you here in Wuhan and to learn from the experiences of the delegates and representatives of the revolutionary world proletariat. Long live the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference! Long live the World Revolution! Long live the United front of the workers of all countries!" As to the Fourth All-China Trade Union Congress, Mr. Sz-Toh-Li said in his article that, "The two main driving forces in the Chinese Revolution are the working class and the peasantry. These are the only two classes which prosecute the struggle against the imperialists and militarists of all shades consistently and without vacillation. A close and organic union of these two revolutionary forces is an absolute prerequisite for the success of the Revolution. The fourth. T.U.C. in a special resolution on the peasant question took a definite stand on this most vital problem, and instructed all the workers to help the peasants. Mr. Sz went on to say that, "The All-China Labor Federation is affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions. Thus three million organized Chinese workers enter as a mighty force which makes its influence felt in the front ranks of the world movement. The A.C.L.F. is also affiliated to the Pan-Pacific T.U. Secretariat which comprises over 14 million organized workers. The Chinese T.U. movement has thus broken its isolation and has entered as a real leading force into the arena of the international class struggle."

Break With the Communists

We know clearly that the Nationalist Government of Hankow was closely connected with the Communists in an international program of class struggle. However, the break between the Nationalists and the Communists became final in the latter part of 1927 with the establishment of the Nanking Government by General Chiang Kai-shek. The Communists were expelled from the Kuomintang, a decision which marked the end of the policy of collaboration between the Kuomintang and the Communists which had been decided on in 1924 As a result of this break, the policy of the Nanking Government toward labor was also varied. Following this, there was the "cleaning out" movement of the Party which eliminated all the left-wing and radical members of the Party, Communists as well as the Russian propagandists. Thus the labor movement came to a standstill. "This move toward the right culminated in the policy of unions suppression as adopted by General Pei Chung-hsi, the Communist killer." Within a few months time, all unions were dissolved by him in Hankow. In August 1927 the Central Nanking Government set up a Labor Office which was subsequently abolished. Its functions are now assigned to the Department of Labor of the new Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Its chief duties are: (1) to guide and supervise the labor organizations; (2) to settle labor disputes between employers and workers; (3) to deal with all matters relating to International Labor Organization. In the Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Committee held in Nanking, in January 1928 a resolution was passed that all unions in China should be under the direction and supervision of the Kuomintang. In the Fifth Plenary Session, in July of the same year, a new resolution was passed to reorganize all labor unions in China. In July, 1928, regulations governing the organization of labor unions were passed by the State Council and some of the significant provisions are:

(1) Recognizing that trade unions and employers' association are on an equal footing.

(2) Trade unions shall have freedom of speech, of the press and of carrying on educational work.

(3) Trade unions shall have the right to conclude collective agreements with the employers' associations.

(4) The district of unions shall coincide with the administrative district.

(5) The authority of unions shall be invested in this order: (A) the general labor union, (B) conferences, (C) executive committees of individual unions.

(6) Within the individual unions small groups may be organized if there is a number of workers between 5 and 21, by the agreement of every three.

(7) A general labor union may be organized among unions in each district or province. By the agreement of nine of such general unions, a labor conference may be called.

(8) Each union shall have the following committees: (A) Organization Committee, (B) Publicity Committee, (C) Training Committee, (D) Economic Committee, (E) General Committee. As to unions of railways, shipping industries, mining, postal service and electric works, the State Council classified them as special unions.

The Factory Law of December, 1928

In December, 1928 the Labor Department of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor worked out a system of new Factory Law submitted to the Political Council for approval. The Factory Law was made public and was severely criticized by the public. The editorial of the *China Press* of December 11, 1928 had the following to say about the proposed law, "Article 44 allows one-tenth of the net profits to a reserve fund. A most wise provision. It further allows one-half of any surplus exceeding 30 per cent to a special reserve fund. Another and even more wise provision. Article 45 then goes on to allow from the net profits a dividend to shareholders of 8 per cent, but more if the official rate of interest is more. Finally as set forth in Article 46, what is left after these provisions have been complied with is called the 'divisible profits'. Of which the management gets 10 percent, the shareholders 45 percent, and the workers 45 percent." The editor went on to say that, "Article 45 undoubtedly saves the Law from being classed as communistic legislation. As to the other provisions regarding the disposal of net profit, they are, to say the least, an innovation. They have not been tried out elsewhere. Mr. Tchou champions them on the grounds that they will stimulate activity among the workers. Whether this is humanely possible or not remains to be seen. Of course, investors will object to having a cut and dried program thrust upon them. But investors are known to be not only selfish but resentful of innovations. It would be as fair of one as for another." "Our sympathy is with the workers. We hope that eventually they can get at least as much as this Act permits. Can they now? China's industries are in their infancy. They must compete with those of other nations. On this account one would say that the 30 percent to the workers in Article 46 would stand a better chance of enforcement than 45 percent." "It is most heartening to find China's Government in the hands of men of the right stamp who want to benefit the masses. But some caution must be used. The Law as last announced is not a bad one but goes somewhat too far in the directions mentioned." The *North China Daily News* on December 19, 1928 said also that the Law is communistic and the enforcement would mean not only loss of earning power and of capital but hardship for the people who at present get their livilihood through the mills. To these comments nothing need be added except that they showed us a clear and vivid picture of the intention of the foreign capitalists. However the Law was not approved by the Political Council before its abolition and the reorganization of the Nanking Government. Later, after the reorganizations, the proposed Factory Law was submitted to the Legislative Yuen for approval. The Legislative Yuen after due consideration held the Law and proposed to work out a complete code of Labor Laws including all provisions governing factories, labor unions, strikes, and other phases of labor problems. A Committee was established for the drafting of this Code of Labor Laws. At the same time a number of factory regulations and rules for arbitration and mediation were put forth by provisional governments for a period of one year. These regulations were extended as valid till the end of 1929.

General Principles of Proposed Labor Law

Recently, on the 2nd of September 1929 the Labor Law Committee of the Legislative Yuen made public the general principles of proposed labor union laws. The principles are as follows:

"The Proposed Labor Union Law shall not be applicable to staff members or other employees of Government administrative, commuications, military and industrial organs; nor shall it be applicable to those in the employ of Government-managed educational and public utility enterprises.

"The object of all labor unions should be to promote the efficiency of the workers and improve their living and other labor conditions.

"A labor union shall accept the highest local Party Headquarters as its advisory organs; and the provisional, Municipal or District Government authorities concerned as its supervisory organ.

"If no labor union has been established in any industry or concern and if the local administrative authorities concerned consider it necessary to have such established, the highest local Party Headquarters may be requested to take charge of the organization thereof in accordance with the Labor Union Law

"A labor union which has not been approved and confirmed by the authorities concerned, may not exercise the rights and enjoy the privileges provided for in the Labor Union Law.

"A labor union may organize cooperative or profit sharing societies, employment bureaux, children's nurseries and create

a sinking fund for the purpose of relieving the unemployed as well as other cooperative enterprises.

"The highest local Party Headquarters may appoint a number of deputies to assist the Union in organizing such cooperative societies.

"All disputes between labor and capital shall be settled by mediation of a third party or by arbitration; the workers shall not wiefully declare a strike in violation of the law and Government orders.

"A labor union shall not declare a strike due to its failure to obtain demands for increase of wages above the standard wage scale.

"A labor union shall enjoy freedom of speech and press within the limits of the law and Government orders.

"A labor union shall be regarded as a juristic person; its dissolution, amalgamation and liquidation shall all conform to the provisions governing a juristic person defined in the Civil Code.

"Unless with sanction from the Government, no labor union shall affiliate itself with any labor union of a foreign country."

In these last two years the labour movement is very quiet. Strikes were generally suppressed. However, there were still constant strikes in different factories because of economic reasons. The result of an investigation made by the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labour in 1928 gave us the following figures of organized workers in different sections of the whole country.

	Unions	members
Kiangsu	12	13,746
Anhwei	98	26,361
Sui Yuen	7	1,792
Kansu	6	1,554
Charhar	19	2,090
Shansi	27	15,382
Honan	77	27,036
Shantung	9	?
Kwangtung	5	1,423,058
Kiangsi	1	?
Kwangsi	18	3,479
Fukien	1	?
Nanking	114	23,763
Shanghai	429	207,492
Peiping	19	13,158
Tientsin	77	21,582
Canton	80	89,539
Total	999	1,860,030

These added to the eight special unions with a total membership of 41,412 workers give a total of 1007 unions representing 1,901,442 workers. To compare with figures reported by the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference in 1927 we can see the great set-back suffered by trade unions. The total number of organized workers in 1927 was 3,065,000. "According to further analysis in the investigation," said Mr. Tso in his article, "the data were secured by classifying the general labour unions and the reorganizations committee of the leading unions. It is shown therein that the General Labour Union of Kwangtung stood out as the foremost in numerical strength as it represented 1,260,000 workers, and has been subsidized by the 6 provisional government with a sum of $600 a month."

Very recently, the Bureau of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai began conducting labour union registration. From its report (up to the end of July 15th, 1929) there are 172 unions out of 502 unions in Shanghai registered in the Bureau with a total membership of 92,553. According to the latest information from the Bureau, all unions must register in the Bureau otherwise the unions are not recognized by the government. Because of this, at present in Shanghai there are only 172 unions recognized with a total membership of 92,553.

Three Periods of Labour Movement

In conclusion, the whole movement of labour and its relation with the Kuomintang may be divided into three periods. The period of 1919 to 1923 marked the rapid growth of labour unions with the support of the Kuomintang. In this period the movement was more or less confined to Kwangtung Province within the power of the Nationalist Government. The period of 1924 to 1927 marked the cooperation of Communists and Nationalists in the labour as well as political revolution. It was in this period that the labour movement reached its climax in China. The period of 1927 to 1929 marked the control of the labour movement by the right wing of the Kuomintang, and the reorganization of the labour unions. These three periods can be briefly signified as: (1) 1919 to 1924, the Kwangtung Control of the Labour Movement, (2) 1924 to 1927, the Hankow Control of the Labour Movement: and (3) 1927 to 1929, the Nanking Control of the Labour Movement. It may be important to note the description of the third period by a radical member, Mr. Lo Chau-lung. Mr. Lo said in his report on, "Chinese Trade Union Movement in 1928" in the *Pan-Pacific Worker of* February 1, 1929, "After the Postal Strike, two manifestoes were published for the workers, one officially from the Kuomintang and one signed by Chiang Kai-shek. These lay down the following 'principles' of Kuomintang policy on strikes:

"(1) Workers living conditions are better than those of the peasants, and, therefore, the workers should be thankful, and there is no necessity to strike.

"(2) The workers must sacrifice their own special interests as a sign of their obedience to the principles of Sun Yatsenism.

"(3) The present period of 'Tutelage', according to official Sun Yatsenism, requires the workers to bow down to Kuomintang rule in all things.

"(4) The workers must honor the work of our ancestors who built up such a great Nation, and must not strike because otherwise we may lose all the benefits of our great ancestors' labors. This is the 'reformism' of the Kuomintang. The workers are to make no struggle at all, they must suffer in silence; they must send petitions to the Kuomintang, which makes a final decision; if the workers do not accept such decisions, the Government will use all its forces to compel them, and crush all resistance." Mr. Lo went on to say that, "There are three types of trade unions in China now. They are: The Black Trade Unions, so-called, organized by the Kuomintang which have no membership from the masses..... The Yellow or Gray Trade Unions, which are real organizations of workers, but maintain formal relations with Kuomintang to avoid suppression.....The Red Trade Unions (All-China Labor Federation) which are completely outlawed by the Kuomintang, but which actually hold the confidence of the great masses of all the workers." Such is the condition and relation of the labour movement with the Kuomintang. What will be the future I think no one can predict. The success, I mean the development of the labour movement in the right channel, depends on the efforts of the true friends and true leaders of the labourers themselves.

Moslems Massacred in Kansu

Nearly 10,000 Moslems have massacred in Kansu, some big villages were buried and wiped out entirely with their Moslem population, women and children participating in the massacres and looting. These are some of the appalling details received from Kansu in connection with the recent Moslem uprising in that far northwest province of China. The trouble started in May this year with the Moslems in Taochow, Old City, staging a wide-spread revolt against the Chinese and the Tibetans. The rebellion made considerable way within a short period and under their leader, Ka Hsi-shuen, the rebels terrorized many districts committing cold blooded massacres and wholesale destruction. Early in June, 80 Chinese were killed in Old City. Villages were looted and most of them burned. Along the river above Lupasi about 700 Chinese were massacred in one day. At least 100 were thrown into the river and drowned. All the Moslems participated in the killing, even women and children. The slaughter lasted many days. In retaliation the Chinese entered Old City and put to death all the Moslems who were not able to flee. It was remarkable that through all this wanton killing and looting, the foreign missionaries, including several Americans, were able to live in the city and were left unmolested. Their property was, however, practically all demolished. The uprising did not end in July as the beginning of August saw further killings. The Moslems came back to the Old City under the leadership of Chone Prince. Once inside the city all the males from 15 to 50 years old were separated from the women, children and old men and were marched out of the city gate where they were supposed to get food for their families and themselves. But as soon as they were taken outside the city they were set on by troops and butchered like sheep. In this single slaughter 2,996 Moslems were killed. The uprising was costly—to the Chinese as well as the Moslems. Hundreds of Chinese were killed as a result of the revolt but the casualties of the Moslems were far greater. The trouble is not ended yet. The Moslems who have successfully fled are planning to return and wreak their vengeance on the Chinese population throughout Kansu province.

Deficiencies of the "Modern Chinese Girl"

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

(The following article is an appraisement of the New Woman of China, by one of the men of New China. In it he finds cause for deploring the "foreignization" of Chinese womanhood, stressing the fact that the "modern girl" thinks of little else than dancing, attending cinemas, playing machang and, generally, he asserts, learning to be "good-for-nothing." The Review does not support this opinion, nor contradict it, but merely submits it as the impression the "fast set" of Chinese women, chiefly confined to the treaty ports, has made upon one young man. The Review believes there is a sound rebuttable that can be made against Mr. Whang's article—and invites representatives of this "modern girl" type, of which we believe there are many among readers of this journal—to contribute answers to Mr. Kwang's arguments.—Ed.)

The birth of New China has elevated the status of our girls to much the same level as that of boys. Schools have lifted their bans against admission of girls; the commercial houses have given them employment without discrimination; the law has even gone so far as to grant unmarried women equal rights of inheritance with boys. Thus besides the political revolution which has been much advertised in the foreign press, we have been undergoing another revolution, having far greater consequences upon our daily life than the first one: that is, a social revolution, to which the world so far has not turned much attention.

While the social revolution is yet in a state of fermentation it cannot be foretold what good or evil consequences will be brought to the future Chinese life, but it has already given rise to a type of girls, to whom we have no better name to give than that of the "modern" Chinese girls. The name itself reflects nothing ugly, but the girls so entitled hold no respect among the people in general, and among the conservative people in particular. Among many other charges, they are criticized as having gone forward too rapidly in their movement of emancipation. They are denounced because they imitate everything foreign and look down upon everything Chinese. Furthermore, they are deplored as mere pleasure-seeker's, unfit to be the mistresses of households.

A Pleasure Seeker

Those criticisms, though they emanate from conservative sources, are not made without reason. The modern Chinese girl, to all intents and purposes, is too much under the influence of Western civilization, and blindly worships everything imported from Europe and America. She bobs her hair, puts on foreign-style dresses and shoes, and carries foreign-made hand-bags. From head to foot, everything on her, and every thing she carries, either is of foreign make or a domestic imitation of foreign goods. To be sure, she is afraid of no men, and goes with them to have good time in dancing halls and cinema houses. She stays out late at night and enjoys as much freedom as her brothers. While in daily pursuance of pleasure and excitement, she looks upon the home-life as dreary and tiresome, and domestic affairs as trivial and unworthy. Thus she neither goes into the kitchen nor makes her own clothes, as her older sisters did. She defies the orders of her parents, and laughs at the old teachings of female virtues. She may attend the school, but she does so not for the sake of education, but for bettering her chances in selecting a husband. At school, her curriculum is to learn new dancing steps and imported love songs. She is modernized so far as her personal appearance is concerned, and besides that there is nothing in her which commands our respect. In a word, while a girl, she is a curse to her parents: and when married, she is a burden to her husband.

It is true that human beings are imitative and females especially so. Therefore it is altogether proper for girls to adopt Western fashion in adorning themselves. But just to make their appearance "Westernized" and to adopt the Western way of living would by no means make them modern in the true sense of the word. They should not lose sight of the fact that Western civilization, like our own, has its virtues as well as its vices. For instance, the essence of the American life lies in its simplicity. The mistress of a household, as a rule, does all the domestic works ranging from the cooking of meals to the caring of babies, without the assistance of any maid-servants. In Old China, the girls under the tutelage of their parents were made to learn all the particulars pertaining to the household, and a girl who was not equipped with full knowledge in keeping a house would not be considered as marriageable. Therefore, in adopting Western "culture" and ideas, our girls should not merely copy the superficial and trivial things, but they should pick up some qualities which are worthy of adoption. In the mean time they should retain those old virtues and traditions which have been handed down from their fore-fathers.

Wives Become Expensive

We find such modern Chinese girls anywhere and everywhere, constantly increasing in numbers. They are particularly numerous in such cosmopolitan cities as Shanghai and Hongkong, where East meets West. The young man who has not yet married looks upon them with suspicion and terror, and remains at the crossroads to muse whether he should continue to lead a single but care-free life or bear the unnecessary burden of supporting a good-for-nothing wife; while he who has already entered into the bad matrimonial bargain with such a girl has to contend with his hard luck for not making a good choice. A new married man once remarked that he has married three women instead of one, because being married he has to employ two maid-servants to serve his wife, who, being a modern Chinese girl, cannot distinguish a pot from a kettle. Another young man has complained that what he earns is hardly enough to pay his wife's bills. It goes without saying that the women, in following the fashion, prize their personal appearance more than their husbands' hard-earned money. It savors of no exaggeration to say that now-a-days a "modern girl's" dress will sometimes cost all an ordinary office worker makes in a month. Therefore, under China's present economic condition, many a young man who earns his own bread and butter can hardly afford to have a wife.

In view of the growing popularity of the type of the modern Chinese girl, we can not but feel that if the present tendency is left unchecked, it will inevitably upset China's present social fabric. It is generally acknowledged that the indifference of our parents and the faulty system of our schools have done much to encourage the evolution of girls of such a tpye. Formerly our parents closely guarded their daughters liberty and brought them up under their careful training. But now they reverse their attitude. They send their daughters to schools, and rest satisfied that they can learn everything therefrom. Moreover, they think that it does not pay, after all, to care too much after their daugthers' welfare so long as they belong to somebody else. As to the girls' schools, they as a rule only offer some general courses which do not provide a proper training for the future mothers. It is particularly lamentable that many girls' schools are more or less commercialized institutions. Their supervision is very loose and their specialty is to teach the students to sing and to dance. Therefore it is up to the parents as well as the teachers to develop a better type of Chinese girl.

In conclusion, no one denies the fact that girls of today are mothers of tomorrow and that good children can only be brought up through the care of good mothers. It is equally true that good children will turn out to be good citizens. China at present needs more than anything else good citizens. To that end, we must turn our attention to the promotion of a type of girl, who will be fitted to be the mothers of good citizens.

Pacific Races to Feature Hawaiian Sports

HONOLULU, T. H.

Hawaiian pageants, professional boxing programs, championship surfboard polo, an illuminated night parade of Pacific races, and floral exhibitions will be features of the 5-day Festival of Pacific Races here, November 7–11.

The festival, which is being inaugurated this year as an annual tourist entertainment attraction, will be opened with an elaborate Hawaiian program of ancient and modern hula dances, native singing and playing. A massed chorus of the islands' best vocalists, and Hawaii's ukulele and guitar aces will perform.

Sports of a distinctly Hawaiian flavor that are to be a part of the fall carnival will include Waikiki's latest—surfboard polo, and the native brand of football that is played without shoes by tough-toed experts.

Recent enactments of the United States Congress and the territorial legislature have legalized professional boxing in the Islands, enabling the festival committee to include fistcuffs on the 5-day program. The American Legion has charge of the events on the closing day of the pageant period, which is Armistice Day. A huge military display and parade is scheduled for the morning. In the afternoon, a moving Hawaiian flower garden several miles long will be carried through the streets of Honolulu by motor floats. An American Legion Ball is listed for the evening.

Other high spots of the festival will be a colorful old-time Pa-U costume parade on horseback, aquatic sports, and luaus (native feasts).

A Visit to the Manchouli and Chalainor "Battlefields"

BY J. B. POWELL

(Written for the Chicago Tribune)

The writer has just visited a battlefield where organized bodies of Chinese and Russian troops had fought for several hours on three separate days, August 16, 18 and 20, the Russians having taken the offensive using armored cars on the tracks of the Trans-Baikal Railway, armor-covered motor-tanks, airplanes, artillery, infantry and cavalry. The Russian forces numbered approximately 5,000 men. They were opposed by about ten thous and Chinese troops stationed behind hastily constructed earthworks the Chinese being equipped with rifles, a few machine guns, several "Stokes" trench-mortars and probably not more than a half dozen pieces of field artillery.

The Russian forces were repulsed with heavy losses, but since they carried their dead and wounded back to their own lines, no one outside of Russia knows the exact number of the Russian casualties. According to a careful tabulation of the Chinese losses, there were forty Chinese soldiers and petty officers killed and forty-one privates and petty officers wounded, the total Chinese casualties being eighty-one. In addition there were several Chinese civilians killed and wounded by bursting shells in the vicinity of the battlefield, while in the town of Chalainor, one Russian shell struck a house occupied by a Russian mine-worker and his family, killing one Russian woman and wounding three men.

This battle took place on Chinese soil along a line stretching from about ten miles westward of Manchouli to a point about ten miles northward of Chalainor. The total distance of this line is about thirty miles, but actual fighting only occurred at the two ends, Manchouli and Chalainor. At the Manchouli end the fighting consisted almost entirely of shell fire from a Russian battery stationed on an armored car propelled along the tracks of the Trans-Baikal Railway which stretches from Manchouli (on Chinese territory) to the town of Chita (on Russian territory) where the Trans-Baikal Railway joins the Trans-Siberian line which connects Moscow with Vladivostok. The Chinese claim that this fighting took place on Chinese soil: that the Chinese did not fire a single shot until they were attacked by the Soviet troops.

The most serious fighting took place on the Chalainor front which is located in a mountainous area about ten or twelve miles north of Chalainor, this town being a coal-mining place where fuel is obtained for the western end of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Chalainor is about twenty-nine miles eastward of Manchouli, the entire countryside hereabouts consisting of low rolling foothills with gravelly soil entirely covered with grass and untouched by the plow. The Soviet Russian troops opposing Chalainor were headquartered in a town shown on the Russian military maps as Abagaitue. It is located on the outside of the bend of the Hailar River which empties into the Argun. The Russian boundary at this place dips down in a sharp angle, probably reaching within fifteen miles of the tracks of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Purpose of Attack Unknown

Since this section of North-Central Asia, located at least 1,500 miles from the Pacific Coast, 1,000 miles north of Peking and probably 5,000 miles from Continental Europe, is one of the most isolated spots on the face of the earth, it is next to impossible to fathom the motives which caused the Soviet Russians to launch this attack upon the Chinese troops. Also it is equally impossible to understand why the Russians did not follow up their original attack, because it is reliably reported that the Soviet troops stationed in this vicinity number at least 30,000 with ample reserve forces stationed at Chita and Irkutsk on the West and also on the east from Blagovestchensk to Vladivostok. In Harbin it was reported that Karakhan, Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs, had declared that the Soviet troops had attacked the Chinese because the Russians had first been attacked by a force of Russian "White" mercenaries in the employ of the Chinese. The Chinese commander in this area, Gen. Liang Chung-cha, in reply to his statement of Karakhan, branded it as Soviet propaganda and offered to escort a number of American newspaper correspondents throughout his lines and encampments to prove that not a single White Russian trooper, partisan or irregular, was employed. During a two day inspection of the Chinese lines in this Manchouli-Chalainor sector, the writer probably observed from 8,000 to 10,000 Chinese troops and saw not a single Russian wearing military uniform. He did observe several hundred Russians, residents of this area, but most of them were coal-miners at Chalainor or employes of the Chinese Eastern Railway, a few wearing the uniforms of the railway police which did not participate in the fighting. According to Gen. Liang Chung-cha, who was in personal command of the Chinese troops, the object of the Russian attack was to frighten and intimidate the Chinese troops as well as the Chinese populace in Heilungkiang Province to the end that pressure might be brought first upon the Mukden Government at Nanking to the end that China might accept the Soviet Russian proposals in respect to the restoration of the *status quo* on the Chinese Eastern Railway. Obviously it was more than a coincidence that these attacks were launched almost simultaneously with the inauguration of conversations between the Russian Ambassador and the Chinese Minister at Berlin, the conversations having resulted from the friendly mediation of the German Government.

It is therefore impossible to know what the Russian objective really was—whether they were merely trying to frighten the Chinese into an acceptance of the Russian terms or whether the Russian troops were merely trying to "feel out" the Chinese positions and determine whether the Chinese troops would actually fight. Another supposition is that the Russian troops were trying to capture the Chalainor coal mines for the purpose of crippling the western branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway. In view of the fact that the U. S. S. R., a signatory to the Kellogg Anti-War Pact, had given a solemn promise not to launch an aggressive war, it does not seem possible that the Soviet military forces in the Far East would have violated the instruction of their own Government.

Evidence of Fighting

But there is no questioning the fact that a fight took place on the Chinese side of the line. The evidence is unmistakable, not the least of which is some 32 freshly-made graves containing on wooden markers the names of the dead with the statement, "Killed in action with Russian troops on August 16, or 18" depending when the man was killed. One grave, which has a small head-stone, contains a similar inscription with the name, Capt. Paun Teh-hui, the only officer killed. Three other captains, Liu Tsao-chiang, Hsu Hung-yih and Han Tsao-shan, were seriously wounded and are still in the military hospital. Further evidence of a serious fight is presented in the form of more than 1,000 shell-holes, the marks of high-explosives hurled at the Chinese lines by Soviet-manned artillery. The writer counted nearly 100 of these shell-holes on the side of one mountain within a space of about one city-block, the shell holes being in rows showing elevations of the Russian gun-fire. Why the Russians picked out this particular mountain for peppering with their artillery shells, was a mystery to the Chinese unless the Soviet artillery was trying to reach the Chalainor coal mines which are located about a mile beyond this mountain and in a direct line with the position of the Russian artillery. Only two or three shells struck within the vicinity of the coal mines or railway station, one of which, as stated, killed a Russian woman and wounded three Russian men, workers in the mines. For several days prior to the cannonading, the Soviet propagandists had secretly distributed pamphlets among the 5,000 Russian mine-workerls most of them Soviet citizens, warning them against continuing working for the Chinese and telling them that Russia had a sufficient force available to "take" the railway and in the event the Russians did not cease working for the Chinese that they would be severely punished after the Soviet forces had obtained control and established the *status quo* on the Railway. The last Soviet circular, which was dated August 6 was addressed to Soviet citizens employed at the Chalainor coal mines and Soviet employes of the C. E. R. and in part said.

"Resign at once-do not cooperate with the enemy of the U. S. S. R. or with the White Russian reactionaries. Our military forces are sufficient to compel China to recognize Russia's legal rights on the railway. We are certain that our rights will be recovered; then you can continue working. All Soviet workers in Russia will appreciate your voluntary resignations from employment by the Chinese enemies. If you continue working you will be considered an enemy of the U. S. S. R. and will not be permitted to hold any position in future."

Three Attacks

As stated, this circular was distributed secretly among the Soviet workers on August 6. The first attack of Soviet troops on the Chinese positions at Chalainor was launched on August 16, ten days later, and was followed up by another and more determined attack on August 18. The attack on August 20 was not on this sector, but was at Manchouli and consisted of artillery fire from a Russian armored train, several shells striking within a Chinese military outpost about ten miles westward from Manchouli station near the tracks of the Trans-Baikal Railway. The exact number of Chinese killed

THE CHINA UNITED ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

BALANCE SHEET December 31st., 1928.

LIABILITIES

Capital,	Tls.	200,000.00
Sinking Fund,		42,798.78
Assurance Fund,		2,180,297.19
Reserve for C. S. E. Claims,		17,917.25
Reserve against Depreciated Currency,		5,000.00
Wah An Liquidation Reserve,		7,088.37
Suspense Premiums,		2,112.12
Surrender Value Suspense,		19,670.97
Fixed Deposits,		589.71
Interest Paid in Advance,		22,748.19
Auditors Fees,		850.00
Exchange Account,		21,790.37
Sundry Creditors,		234,649.49
	Tls.	2,755,512.44

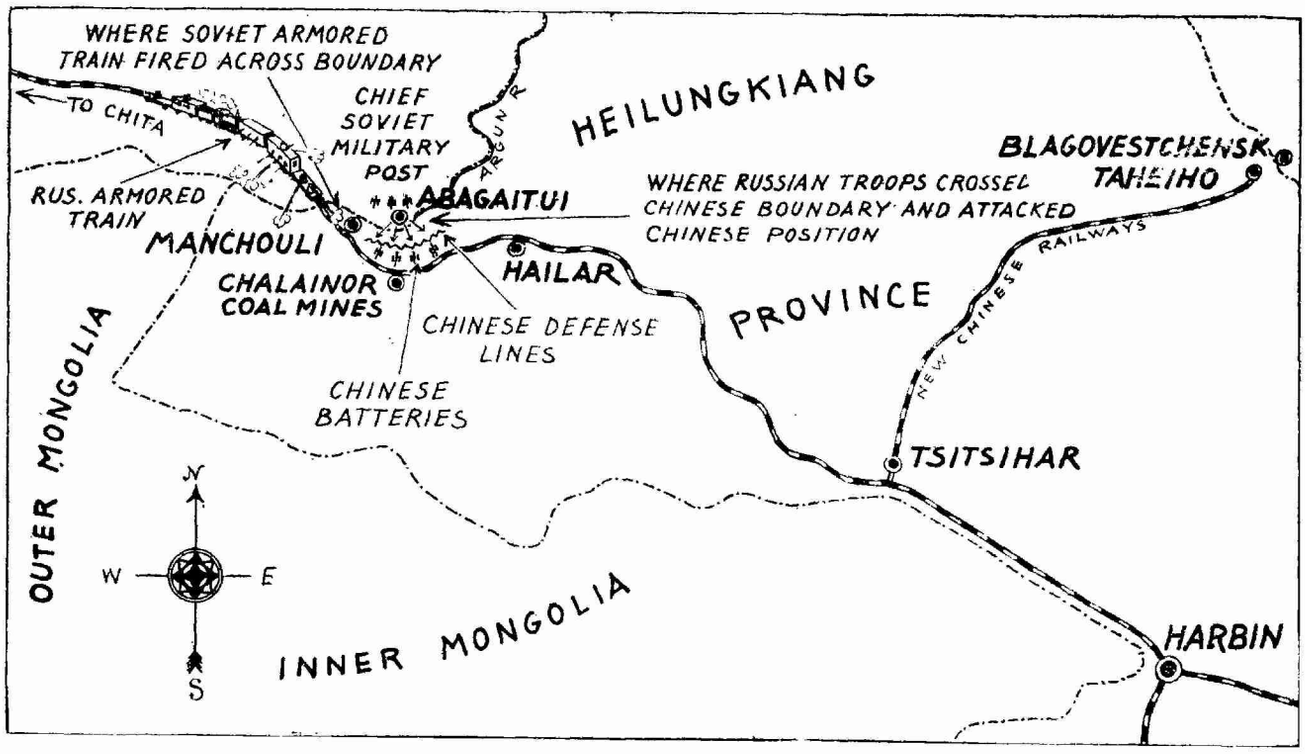
ASSETS

Cash on Hand,		Tls.	32,834.27
Cash in Banks,			50,632.82
Bank Fixed Deposits,			57.01
Land, Buildings, Bonds, Debentures, and Shares,			1,788,546.68
Loans and Mortgages,	Tls. 89,575.21		
less Reserve,	2,000.00		87,575.21
Loan on Society's Policies,			522,407.49
Agents Balances,	Tls. 57,841.57		
less Reserve,	13,000.00		44,841.57
Premiums Outstanding, Tls. 34,321.34			
less Cost and Reserve, 16,531.22	Tls. 17,790.12		
Deferred Premiums,	56,835.73		74,625.85
Interest Accrued,			20,573.31
Deposits for Leased Premises,			4,762.86
Head Office Furniture,	Tls. 21,079.30		
less 10%,	2,107.93		18,971.37
Agency Furniture,	Tls. 12,078.19		
less 10%,	1,207.82		10,870.37
Motor Cars and Boat,	Tls. 8,539.26		
less Depreciated,	2,300.00		6,239.26
Sundry Assets,			1,700.50
Sundry Debtors,	Tls. 93,373.87		
less Reserve,	2,500.00		90,873.87
		Tls.	2,755,512.44

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers of the Company and in our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs on December 31st., 1928, according to the best of our informations and explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Company. We have verified the existence of the Securities.

Shanghai, 28 August, 1929

Thomson & Co
Chartered Accountants
Auditors.



here was not stated but a Chinese soldier told the writer that four were killed and several wounded. One Soviet shell struck the parapet of a Chinese dugout, but did little damage, but another shell struck and destroyed one of the Chinese tents, the shredded remains still being visible on the slope of the hill. The same Soviet armored train returned to the Chinese side of the line early on the morning of Saturday, August 31, the day the writer inspected this position, but on this occasion the Russians contented themselves with an inspection of the Chinese positions and did not fire any shots. However, they have inspected the entire front almost daily with their airplanes, an airdrome having been constructed in the mountains back of Abagaitue from which almost daily flights are made over the Chinese lines.

The accompanying rough pen-sketch will serve to give some idea of the Chinese and Russian positions at Chalainor as they were on August 31 and September 1, when visited by the writer of these paragraphs. According to the Chinese staff officer in command here, Gen. Wei Chaung-ling, a former Chihli provincial, the positions of the Chinese forces on this date were the same as on Angust 16 and 18, the days of the Russian attack, with the difference that the trenches had been considerably lengthened and strengthened by the construction of dug-outs with machine-gun emplacements carefully concealed slightly above the level of the ground. All of the dug-outs were covered over with green turf, thus providing effective concealment from Soviet observers flying over the positions.

In view of the fact that the clashes between Chinese and Russian troops in the vicinity of Manchouli and Chalainor as well as the disturbances all along the Amur river from Manchouli to Pogranichnaya have occurred since the break-down of the negotiations between the Chinese and Russian delegates at Manchouli early in August, the Chinese have contended that the Russians have been responsible owing to their desire to intimidate the Chinese into an acceptance of the Russian terms for the re-establishment of the *status quo* on the Chinese Eastern Railway. However, instead of intimidating the Chinese these disturbances apparently have had the effect of making the Chinese more determined to maintain their position as controllers of the Railway. Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, head of the Kirin provincial government and Gen. Wan Fu-lin, head of the Heilungkiang government, have both mobilized all their troops and Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Government in the Three Eastern Provinces has ordered the mobilization of 120,000 troops to be divided into two armies, one stationed on the Western branch of the C. E. R. and the other on the Eastern branch. The First Fengtien army, which will have its headquarters at Harbin and have control of military activities on the Eastern branch running from Harbin to Pogronictnaya, will be commanded by Gen. Wang Shou-tang. The Second Fengtien army, stationed on the Western branch, with headquarters at Tsitsihar, will be commanded by Gen. Hu Yu-hung.

Gen. Liang's Description of Fighting

To get back to the actual fighting which occurred on the Manchouli-Chalainor sector on August 16, 18 and 20, the following account was given to the writer in the form of an interview with Gen. Liang Chung-cha, commander of the Chinese troops, about 15,000, stationed in that area;

"Since the refusal of the Russian delegate Melnikoff to continue the informal conversations with our delegates at Manchouli, from ten to a dozen Soviet airplanes have made almost daily reconnoitering flights over our lines. In addition to this, Soviet soldiers along the border have seized Chinese merchants and have looted eight Chinese customs stations on the Argun River. In one instance one officer and four soldiers were kidnapped. Early on the morning of August 16, a force of Soviet troops rode up to our sentries and ordered them to retire from their posts within fifteen minutes in order to avoid trouble Since our orders from Mukden and Nanking were to retire rather than offer resistence to the Soviet troops, we followed the instructions and retired, but the Russian forces then advanced within twenty or thirty yards of our infantry posts and fired on our troops with rifles, machineguns and also threw hand-grenades into our trenches. However, at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of August 16, a Soviet Russian force of 2,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry and some 30 pieces of field artillery advanced toward our trenches and heavy fighting developed for about four hours. The Russians apparently expected our troops to again fall back or even flee, but instead they stood their ground and when the Russians neared our trenches we turned loose with machine guns and rifles and inflicted heavy losses on the Soviet troops. The Chinese losses on the 16th were thirty-five killed and forty-one wounded. The Soviet troops which participated in this battle wore the insignia of the 35th and 36th Soviet Regiments. Their artillery was of the 4½ centimeter variety.

"On August 18 at 11:30 o'clock at night the Russians attempted a surprise attack, but were again beaten off, our casualties being 14. The Russian casualties are not known as they carried their dead and wounded back to their own lines. On August 20, the Soviet sent two armored cars along the tracks of of the Trans-Baikal Railway inside the Chinese border and bombarded our encampments. This occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning and resulted in four casualties on our side. Some of their shells actually fell within the borders of Manchouli city but did little damage."

Whether this report by Gen. Liang was accurate, the writer has no means of determining, but as stated in the foregoing, there were evidences aplenty showing that serious fighting had occurred and it was apparent that the Chinese had stood up against the Russian artillery barrage as well as the machine-gun and rifle fire. The freshly-made graves on the mountain-side proved the Chinese casualties. But as to the meaning of this battle, or the real objective of the Soviet military attack, the writer has no explanantion further than that offered in the foregoing.

Sun-Maid Raisins

Contain Iron and Sugar

50-249

Soviet Troops Demonstrate

The writer can testify, however, to the fact that he saw Soviet troops, infantry and cavalry, marching and conducting demonstrations in front of the Chinese lines on what the Chinese officer declared to be Chinese territory. This occurred at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of August 31 when the writer was conducted over the Chinese lines at Chalainor. When we reached the most advanced post about half way down the side of the mountain, the officer, Gen. Wei Chaung-ling, Chief-of-Staff, peered through the military telescope and then called everybody's attention to a column of infantry and cavalry marching toward the Chinese positions, the Russians being about a mile away and marching along the edge of the hill, this showing plainly to the naked eye. For a time the Russians marched toward the Chinese positions and one of the Chinese officers suggested that it might be advisable for everyone to get behind the trench, but after marching a while toward the Chinese positions, the Russians wheeled and ascended another mountain where they stopped and closely observed the Chinese positions, apparently taking careful note of the fact that several foreigners were standing with the Chinese officers on the parapet of a Chinese dugout. Finally the Soviet troops withdrew and disappeard from view in the direction of their camp. Gen. Wei Chaung-ling insisted that these Russian manoeuvers took place on Chinese soil and carefully pointed out to us where the boundary was located. Perhaps he was mistaken on this point, but one wonders why the Soviet troops conduct such demonstrations before the Chinese lines daily and while the boundary may be in dispute there can be no disputing the fact that the Soviet artillery hurled high-explosive shells, more than 1,000 of them, into Chinese territory.

Significance of Battle

The significance of this battle rests largely in the fact that Chinese troops have actually stood up against a foreign force, the first time since the Boxer Uprising in 1900, although many will argue that the Boxer Rebellion was not a clear case. True, there have been clashes between Chinese troops and the Japanese in Shantung and minor clashes between sailors and marines on the foreign and Chinese troops on the Yangtsze River and also at Canton. But in those cases the issues were local and the clashes of minor significance. Here, however the situation is different and whether there is to be peace or war between China and Soviet Russia doesn't alter the fact that Chinese troops have stood up against a foreign attack. In reference to this point, Gen. Liang declared, "Ten years ago our soldiers would have run away at the first sound of foreign gun-fire. But this time they stood their ground against the foreign invaders and defended our territory." If the National Government would permit it, I am sure the Fengtien army could defeat the Russian forces and advance as far as Chita."

The outcome of this crisis in the relations of China and Soviet Russia is still in the laps of the Gods, for while the air in Harbin is filled with rumors of pending peaceful negotiations, the actual facts in the situation indicate a quite different outcome. While the people in Manchuria, particularly in Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces originally were in favor of compromise, and were violently opposed to the "strong" attitude of Nanking, the situation has now radically changed and Manchuria wants war.

One needs but mention Soviet Russia to one of the soldiers to immediately obtain a response indicating violent hatred, this being particularly true of the minor officers. When Gen. Wang Shou-tang departed from Mukden for Harbin to assume command of the First army corps, more than 100,000 people turned out to give him a send off and it has been reliably stated that wealthy Chinese as well as school children are vieing with each other in donating for the comfort of the troops at the front. This is an unheard of situation in China where the public (prior to the National revolution in 1927) paid very little attention to the activities of the Chinese army which generally was looked upon as a mercenary force to be tolerated and bought-off if the occasion demanded. Now, however, it is beginning to appear that the situation has changed and the Chinese people generally are beginning to develop a national spirit in support of their military forces—a matter of tremendous significance from the standpoint of the future of the country.

Imperialist Propaganda Against Russia

It is the irony of fate that this new instrument which the Soviet Russians themselves helped to create, should first be turned on the Russians themselves. Whether the Russians, with all their sources of information about China have misjudged the situation, is impossible to say at this time. Likewise it is impossible to determine just how much foreign propaganda against Soviet Russian activities in China have contributed toward the present situation. The Russians have contended that China's present animosities against Soviet Russia are an artificial creation of the "imperialists" and the work of a few Chinese generals such as Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hsueh-liang who have made alliances with Western capitalists for the purpose of fighting Soviet Russia. Whether these Russian allegations are correct, it is impossible to determine at this time, but it does appear that the Russians have made a mistake in thinking it was possible to put over a peasant-labor or "proletarian" revolution in China. China, or at least the Chinese people, officials, businessmen, bankers, gentry, and other classes who actually control the country, emphatically do not want any of Russia's social experiments transferred to Chinese soil. Russia's inability to be convinced on this point has led to the present crisis.

Whether the present situation will develop into an actual war, is impossible to say at this time, but what most present-day observers overlook is the fact that there is a historical background for the present situation which must be exerting an indirect influence upon the present situation. A recent book, "China and Her Political Entity" by a Chinese scholar, Dr. Shuhsi Hsu (Oxford University Press) contains several chapters dealing with China's early relations with Russia. It is a story of wars and intrigue dating from 1582 when the Russians first crossed the Urals on their march to the Pacific and much of the country fought over during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries is the same mentioned in the news dispatches of the present day.

Manchouli, September 1.

Mme. Sun Yat-sen Leaves China

Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of China's national hero, the founder of the Kuomintang, has resumed her voluntary exile, having left Shanghai for Europe Saturday morning, September 21, aboard the s.s. Sphinx. Mme. Sun, it will be recalled, returned from Europe, where she had been residing since 1927, in order to attend the state burial of her late husband. Following the official interment, Mme. Sun came to Shanghai where, during the past months, she has lived in retirement in her home on Rue Moliere in the French Concession. Before her departure Mme. Sun is said to have given as her reason for again leaving China the close surveillance under which she was held by the National authorities. This denial of freedom to the widow of Dr. Sun Yat-sen was perhaps due to her firm refusal to give her support to the Nanking Government, her attitude toward which was clearly expressed in telegram sent on August 1 to the 2nd World Congress of the League Against Imperialism then in session in Frankfort-a-Main, Germany. T. V. Soong, brother of Mme. Sun, was present at the wharf to bid his sister goodbye. The *Ta Chung* news agency reported her arrival in Hongkong on September 24.

Suiyuan Crops Ruined by Early Frost

The buckwheat crop having been ruined by early frost in central Suiyuan, and August floods having wiped out a large part of the plantings in several sections of the region, there will be practically no autumn crops in about half of the southern portion of Suiyuan, according to a report of the China International Famine Relief Commission. The kaoliang and millet crops in the region between Saratsi and Paotow, however, promise a fair yield. Early frosts having caused damage in the northern half of Suiyuan and drought having made it impossible to get in early plantings there, only the western section of Suiyuan will be relieved from famine danger this autumn.

F. E. Tucker, Field Secretary of the Shantung Committee of the C. I. F. R. C. reports that a relief automobile was recently held up by a band of about 200 bandits but was released without molestation when the bandits became aware of the nature of the work in which it was engaged.

Eleventh National Y.M.C.A. Convention

Arrangements are rapidly being completed for the Eleventh National Convention of the Y. M. C. A.'s of China, which will be convened at Hangchow on October 11. The session will continue until October 18. Prominent speakers such as Tai Chi-tao, Hu Shih, H. H. Kung and C. Y. Cheng are invited to address the Convention.

Color!

Color relieves the monotony, the drabness of printing—as well as life. A booklet, a folder, a leaflet—almost any piece of advertising literature can be made twice as effective by the artististic display of color. Knowing how to use it, when and where to use it with most striking tonal results, is one of the specialties of the Oriental Press. We also are exceptionally well-equipped for the following work:

STATIONERY—CALENDARS—LEAFLETS—BROADSIDES—FOLDERS—BOOKLETS—MAGAZINES—BOOKS—MAPS

Quotations furnished promptly.

THE ORIENTAL PRESS

"Printing When and As Promised"

Number 115 Avenue Edward VII

Phone 15528 **Shanghai.**

Shangtung Peasants' Revenge

Chu Yu-pu has been buried alive by enraged peasants whose homes he had looted and whose families he had ruined. Chu Yu-pu was a survival of the Middle Ages, revealing the cruelty, rapacity and cynical disregard of other people's rights which were characteristic of some rulers centuries ago. The mode of his leath, also medieval, is, therefore, considered fitting. At one time Chu was military governor of the great province of Hopeh, with headquarters at Tientsin and was a running-mate of the notorious Chang Chung-chang, one time military governor of Shantung. When Chang collapsed, Chu fell with him. The congenial pair fled to Dairen with millions in loot. Chang went to Japan, where he still lives. Nothing definite was heard of what happened to Chu until the report of his death. An anecdote of Chu Yu-pu, while he was governor of this province, illustrates his contempt for the law. Two of his concubines, the story runs, became infatuated with two young actors, and met the young men secretly. A servant told Chu, and the military governor, whose word was law in this province at the time, shot one of the girls himself, and commanded the other to commit suicide, which she did. The two actors were arrested as "communist suspects" and executed. The mothers of the young men thereupon both committed suicide, while a third concubine, terrified by the death of her fellows, disappeared, presumably a suicide. No judge dared move against him, and his alleged crimes went unpunished, until finally he lost his bodyguard, and Shantung peasants took the law into their own hands.

Boris Torgasheff's Work on "Coal and Iron"

Mr. Boris P. Torgasheff, widely known author and lecturer, and recognized authority on economic geology and mining in the Far East, recently completed a major work, "The Metallurgical Problems of the Far East," a digest of which has been published by the Institute of Pacific Relations of Honolulu, for use in connection with the coming Pan-Pacific Conference in Japan, where it will be read in full. The digest is entitled, "Coal, Iron and Oil in the Far East." The larger volume will be published later by the I. of P.R.

Another book, "The Mineral Industry of the Far East," which is being published in English in Shanghai, at present is engaging Mr. Torgasheff's attention. The Russian and Chinese text of the book already have appeared, the Chinese version having been prefaced by Dr. Wong Wen-hao, Director of the Geological Survey of China. A number of Mr. Torgasheff's articles have appeared in the *Review* and he is preparing another series for early publication.

Communists Capture Missionaries

According to a *United Press* report of September 30, 13 members of the Dominican Mission have been captured by the Communists under Chu Teh and Mao Cheh-tung, the latter of whom a *Kuo Min* message of September 27 declared to have died of in Lungyen bullet wounds. Seven of the captured Dominicans are said to have been released, while the others, including three nuns, are held for ransom of $10,000.

Barga Industries Suffer as a Result of Sino-Russian Conflict

(*By the Review's Special Correspondent*)

The wool season is drawing to an end. The business looked promising at the beginning of the season: there was keen competition among many buyers, the Soviet Wool Trust being the centre of attention with smaller firms and individual wool-dealers acting in the capacity as its commission-agents and contractors. But on account of the political situation the business turned out to be slow.

The unusually rainy weather during the summer months and the beginning of September prevented washing the wool. Subsequently the river overflowed its banks on which the wool washing plants at Hailar are situated, and the wool-traders had, partially or even altogether, to suspend the washing for several weeks. By the end of September the cold sets in so that the river-washing is entirely impossible; and it is almost certain that a considerable quantity of wool collected here will remain unwashed. In view of this there have been some attempts on the part of local traders to enter into negotiation with concerns in Shanghai and America for non-river-washed wool. But America does not seem to be very much interested in the local wool this year; there was only one case during all the season when a considerable lot of wool was sold and forwarded to America.

As soon as the present conflict began and the rumours of war spread over the district the smaller wool-traders of the town hurried to dispose of the wool they had on hand; and having lost financial support with the closure at the Dalbank, they could not carry on any further buying. The result now is that one or two substantial firms hold all the wool to be exported through Hailar. It may be persumed that if the conflict is not settled shortly and firms abroad do not show a tendency to buy wool to a large extent, the present holders of the product here will have to keep it for an indefinite period of time, perhaps till the next season. But if the conflict comes to an early settlement and the Soviet organizations renew their buying of wool on their former scale, the wool holders will do a very profitable business.

Horse Dealers Robbed

Mordukhovitch and Firsoff who are farmers and horse-dealers residing at Hakai station 17 miles east of Hailar were recently robbed by an armed band, of 50 and 17 horses respectively.

Some days after this occurence some 1500 sheep belonging to D. M. Vorontsoff were, while grazing in the field near Yakishy station, captured and driven away by a band of armed men, allegedly Russians. This is a very great loss, inasmuch as many of these sheep are improved by crossing of local Mongol sheep with Romney Marsh, brought from New Zealand. The best full grown Mongol sheep (male) yields 2 kilograms of wool while the improved one—first generation resulting from the crossing—gives 6 kilograms per year. These improved sheep are also distinguished for their mutton, 250 sheep of this kind were killed here and the mutton was shipped to London two years ago; and word came to the effect that the mutton shipped possessed qualities equal to meet all requirements of the London market.

September 16 early in the morning Mekertu, a village nhabitated by Daurs (a Mongol tribe), some fifteen miles south of Charamte station on the C.E.R., was attacked by an armed band. Twenty Mongolian soldiers stationed there as guards of the village and neighboring Mongolian camps caught by surprise could not offer any serious resistance. Four of the Mongol soldiers are reported to have been killed on the spot, and several wounded; and the rest fled. The raiders took all the guns and cartridges they could find in the village and made off with them. When this became known to the Mongolian Administration here it despatched a squadron of its troops to Mekertu to pursue the raiders.

The Season for Marmot Skins

Now being the season for autumn marmot skins, these frequent robberies mean a great loss to the local traders in Mongolia, for many of them fear to go out of the town to buy the skins in the interior.

The season for autumn marmot skins has begun. The price is almost half of that of previous years; nevertheless, on account of scarcity of money there are, as is mentioned above, but few buyers. It can not be expected that many marmot skins will appear on the local market this season; for most of the hunters because of the perturbed situation did not venture to go ahunting in the interior, and many of those who, in spite of dangers involved, went to and reached the places of hunting were not allowed by Mongols to trap the beasts; they returned home with few skins, the realization of which will hardly cover the expenses for the expedition. It has also been rumoured here that some Russian and Chinese trappers of marmot were captured by Halha border guards and led to Halha territory.

Unemployment

The economic depression continues to be strongly felt in the town. D. M. Vorontroff, one of the richest merchants of the district, who, as was already reported, sustained great loss through repeated raids of armed marauders on his farms, closed his shops and dairies in the Three-River region, closed also his office and suspended operating his distillery in Hailar, dismissing the workmen and employees. The number of unemployed is growing. The petty dealers in all kinds of raw materials, who in normal times get on pretty well, now fall actually into the condition of unemployment.

Mongols were in the habit of bringing fire-wood for sale to Hailar. They do not bring any wood now, apparently, because of the overflow. There is no coal in the town at present for it received its supply of coal from the Chalainor mines, the working of which was stopped by fighting that occurred in the middle of August last, and flood—the mine No. 9, the richest of all, was flooded last summer. So fuel is scarce in the town and the winter is approaching.

Settlement Waited Anxiously

The inhabitants harassed by the rumours of banditry and sporadic war activities on the frontier are anxious to hear something reassuring with regard to a speedy settlement of the conflict, but the news relative to the conflict brought by the papers seems to be vague and ambiguous.

It was learned here September 18 that three hundred of Russian cavalry troops, having constructed a pontoon-bridge over the Argun, crossed the river somewhere near Old Tsuruhaitu, a village on the Russian bank of the Argun, some 100 miles from Hailar, and marched into the Three-River region, which is inhabited by Russian cossacks and peasants of Trans-Baikal, the white emigrants who settled in the region during the Russian revolution. On approaching of the Soviet detachments the scared population, being prevented by the over-flowed rivers from fleeing to Hailar or other safe places on the C. E. R., left their cattle, horses, sheep, and all household things and fled for their life to mountains and forests.

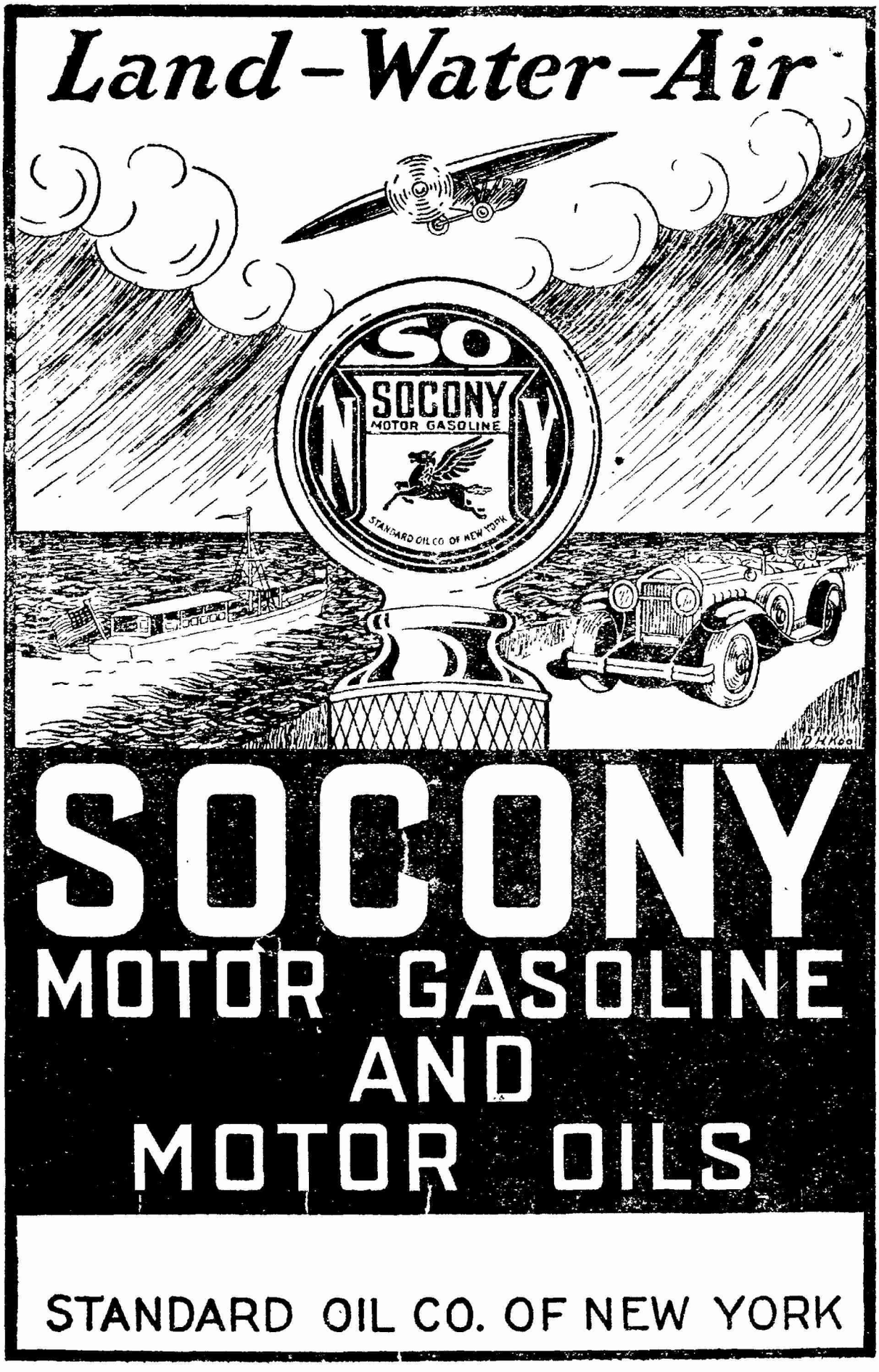
The Sino-Russian Conflict Gives Echo in Mongolia

It is rumoured that the government of Halha (Outer Mongolia) is taking some preparatory measures for mobilization. An order has been issued by the government to make an immediate census of the male population in the country beginning from 20 up to 40 years of age, stating the health condition, value of property, and the number of members of the family supported by a man liable to the conscription, should it be ordered.

Such rumours are spread here by a number of Buryats who it is said, not willing to be enlisted, left Halha territory and fled to Barga, making their way, through Usumtchin, as the overflow of the river prevented them from coming by the direct and shortest way between the two countries. The Barga authorities in the interior, suspecting them to be spies or secret agents sent for some or other purpose up to Barga, do not give full credit to the stories of the refugees, who have, therefore, been put under a strict surveillance.

From a very reliable source it is also reported here that Halha has moved two regiments of cavalry of her regular troops up to the Halha-Barga border, and that mobilization is in full swing throughout the country.

Hailar, September 18, 1929.


Land-Water-Air
SO
SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE
STANDARD OIL CO OF NEW YORK
SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE
AND
MOTOR OILS
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

50-253

工商銀行

The Industrial & Commercial Bank, Ltd,

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Corner of Szechuen and Peking Roads.

Telegraphic address "KONGSHAN"

Capital authorized Hkg. $5,000,000

Capital Paid up ,, 1,500,000

Resources ,, 8,000,000

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY

HEAD OFFICE HARBIN

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOMS, INSURANCE, LOANS, COMMISSIONS PASSENGER SERVICE

FAR EAST-EUROPE, VIA SIBERIA

(Shanghai-London 16 days, U. S. $110.81—$291.79)

Information, Reservations and Through Bookings at the following Agencies of the Chinese Eastern Railway:

SHANGHAI, 3, Canton Road, Robert Dollar Cudding.
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 17132

HARBIN, C.E.R. Travel Bureau, 170-171 Kitaiskaya street,
Telegraphic Address: "EUROPASIA"
Phone: 24-65

C.E.R. Grand-Hotel, 2 Sungarisky Prospect,
Telegraphic Address: "GRANDHOTEL"
Phone: 24-18

TIENTSIN, 74, Rue de France,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1888 S"

DAIREN, 110, Yamagata Dori,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 8243

MOUKDEN, 24, Chiyoda Dori,
Telegraphic Address: "TITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 574

NEWCHWANG, Great Street,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1271

CHANGCHUN, 4, Hino-de-cho,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1280

The Japanese Government in Manchuria

(The following article containing important statistical matter pertaining to the Japanese official administration in South Manchuria, as well as Manchuria proper, appeared in the September 20 issue of the Manchuria Daily News, an English-language newspaper published in Dairen, with the Japanese leased zone, by the South Manchuria Railway. The Japanese-Governed area in South Manchuria includes the so-called Kwangtung Peninsula, the lease of which was forcibly extended by the Japanese Government in connection with the notorious Twenty-One Demands of 1915, and the so-called "zone" of the South Manchuria Railway, an area of about five miles on each side of the railway tracks. Also included in the Japanese administered area are municipal concessions at Harbin and Changchun and other cities along the railway. The Japanese Government maintains large military forces within the Kwangtung Peninsular territory, at Dairen, Mukden and Changchun as well as the railway.)

(1) Kwantung Government

By virtue of the Russo-Japnese Peace Treaty, concluded in 1905 at Portsmouth, U.S.A., Japan has taken over the leasehold of Kwantung Leased Territory and the management of the South Manchuria Railways possessed by Russia. By this right, Japan exercises her administration over the Leased Territory and the S.M. Railway Area.

In 1906, Japan established the Government-General of Kwantung and reorganized it into the Government of Kwantung in 1919.

It is now over 20 years that Kwantung Government has preserved peace and quickened both cultural and economic progress in its district, developing industry, education, hygienic welfare, police system, etc.

Kwantung Leased Territory is 13,340 square miles in area. The South Manchuria Railway Area is a narrow strip of land 700 miles in total length along the Railways, covering altogether 1,012 square miles. Their total area is 14,352 square miles.

In area, the district is insignificant, but forms, so to speak the axle of South Manchuria, furnishing a precious link in the Europe-Far East highway travel.

This district has the look of the dynamic centre of Manchuria culture.

Functions of Governor

To summarize the functions of Governor of Kwantung:—

(1) Administration of Kwantung Leased Territory; (2) Police control over S.M. Railway Area; (3) Supervision over businesses of South Manchuria Railway Co.; (4) Control of administration (subject to supervision of Colonial Minister, and of the Foreign Minister concerning international affairs); (5) Issue of Government Ordinance by exercise of the authority of Governor or in matters specially intrusted to him; (6) Demand to be made of the Commander-in-Chief of Kwantung Army to use troops (when deemed necessary) to preserve peace in the district or to guard the railway.

(11) Geography

Manchuria was divided into the three Provinces, Fengtien, Kirin, and Hailungkiang which were known as the Three Eastern Provinces. On the unification of China under Nanking Government, Fengtien Province, has been renamed Liaoning Province. The Special District of Jehol and part of Mongolia has been renamed Jehol Province, and added to the other three Provinces, under the new name of the Northeastern Federation.

According to the inferential estimate of the Research Office of the S.M.R. Co. (there being no reliable statistics available) the land area and population of the Northeastern Federation in 1918 are as follow:—

Province	Land Area	Population	Population per Sq. Mile *Remarks
Liaoning	70,682	14,470,600	204
Kirin	92,760	8,592,200	93
Heilungkiang	225,160	4,9[illegible]5,600	22
Jehol	60,552	4,500,000	74 **
Total	448,670	32,528,400	99

Notes:— denotes * Formerly Fengtien Province, ** Formerly Special District of Jehol.

Districts under Kwantung Government

	Land Area	Population	Population per Sq. Mile *Remarks
Kwantung Leased Territory	1,336,895	862,662	0.65 *
S.M. Railway Area, & Outside Leased Territory	101,250	337,314	3.33
Total	1,438,145	1,199,976	1.99 **

Notes:— * denotes at the end of July, 1929, and ** Besides the present table, under Consular jurisdiction, population 42,578.

Meteorology

In Manchuria, temperature variates according to latitude, topographical feature, direction of wind, etc.

In North Manchuria (north of Changchun), both heat and cold are extreme, 39° C. in summer and 30° below zero in winter, while in Kwantung Leased Territory in the Southern extremity, the mercury ranges between 35° C. and—20° C. much the same as the north-east of Japan.

Precipitation in Manchuria is only one-third of what is credited to Japan proper, that is, ranges between 500mm. and 700 mm., that of the Leased Territory being 600 mm.

Kwantung Government keeps an observatory at Dairen with branches at Port Arthur, Yingkou (New-chwang), Mukden, and Changchun.

Besides engaging in general meteorological observations, they issue storm warnings and give the correct time. By working in concert, they render good services to industry, communications, and the public hygiene.

Population

The population in the Kwantung Government District at the end of July, 1929, is as under:—

POPULATION (at the End of July, 1929)

Kwantung Leased Territory

	Japanese	Koreans	Total Japanese	Chinese	Foreigners	Total
Ryojun (Port Arthur)	11,743	103	11,846	115,567	90	127,503
Dairen	90,003	1,101	91,104	250,091	673	341,868
Chinchou	1,637	45	1,682	109,279	2	110,963
Pulantien	1,106	116	1,222	141,461	—	142,683
Pitzuwo	1,123	94	1,217	138,428	—	139,645
Total	105,612	1,459	107,071	754,826	765	862,662

S.M.R. Area (Outside Kwantung Leased Territory)

Wafangtien	3,408	44	3,452	8,189	3	11,644
Tashihchiao	3,262	55	3,317	4,849	—	8,166
Yingkou	2,482	167	2,649	2,192	9	4,850
Anshan	6,304	228	6,532	9,770	1	16,303
Liaoyang	5,228	73	5,301	8,257	—	13,558
Mukden	21,068	660	21,728	21,660	1,261	44,649
Penhsihu	2,709	49	2,758	1,920	—	4,677
Antung	11,497	8,169	19,666	42,601	7	62,281
Fushun	16,598	1,678	18,276	59,022	24	77,322
Tiehling	2,927	84	3,011	3,350	—	6,364
Kaiyuan	2,645	670	3,315	17,660	—	20,975
Ssupingkai	3,862	363	4,225	11,934	6	16,165
Kunchuling	2,199	100	2,299	10,762	—	13,061
Changchun	9,799	905	10,704	26,097	507	37,308
Total	93,988	13,245	107,233	228,263	1,818	337,314

Under Japanese Consular Jurisdiction

Newchwang	514	333	847	—	—	847
Liaoyang	117	254	371	—	—	371
Mukden	3,055	27,004	30,059	—	—	30,059
Antung	194	2,837	3,031	—	—	3,031
Tiehling	737	5,555	6,292	—	—	6,292
Changchun	376	1,602	1,978	—	—	1,978
Total	4,993	37,585	42,578	—	—	42,578
Grand Total	204,593	52,289	256,882	983,089	2,583	1,242,554

Note:—Kwantung Leased Territory is divided according to the districts under the civil administration offices and branch civil administration offices; while the S.M.R. Area is divided according to the Police districts.

The Report on

EXTRATERRITORIALITY

Copies of the Report of the International Commission which investigated the Practice of Extraterritoriality in China may be obtained by addressing The China Weekly Review, enclosing the sum of $1,00 to cover cost and postage.

The Report contains four sections as follows:

Part I.—Present Practice of Extraterritoriality in China.

Part II.—Laws and Judicial System of China.

Part III.—Administration of Justice in China.

Part IV.—Recommendations.

In addition there is an appendix containing the Declaration of the President of China to reform the laws and administration of justice; a summary of clauses from the treaties containing the Extraterritorial provisions; a list of modern Chinese courts and prisons and a report of the Committee which toured North and Central China investigating conditions.

Send orders to

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4, Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

For quicker and more Economic Deliveries *ship via the*

SEATTLE

Short Route...

WITH competition keen, the economy of shipping via the Port of Seattle is a wise measure in insuring a profit. Here are the advantages: Low Storage Rates, Low Insurance Rates, Low Handling Costs. Ample berthage is always available and six transcontinental railways offer unexcelled transportation facilities. Cargoes are transferred direct from ship to car and visc-versa, insuring dispatch and protection against loss.

Satisfactory Service at Minimum Cost.

Ship via Public Terminals

Write for copy of the Port of Seattle Yearbook — it contains much information and data valuable to traffic managers, manufacturers, exporters, importers, and others interested in trading with the Orient. It's free for the asking.

Traffic Department, Bell St. Terminal
Seattle, Washington

The PORT OF SEATTLE

GATEWAY TO AMERICAN MARKETS

50-255

The Sino-Russian Crisis

BY EDWARD BING-SHUEY LEE

The following article was submitted to us from the International Section, Publicity Department of the Central Executive Committee, of which Mr. Edward Bing-Shuey Lee is Chief Secretary. Mr. Lee states that his article has been "looked over" by a member of the Central Executive Committee, and implies that it voices the attitude of the Central Government toward the Sino- Russian controversy. If this discussion may be taken as representative of Chinese opinion on the dispute—and there are many reasons for believing so—it will become obvious to the reader how wide is the gulf which still separates Russia and China. The Review, of course, publishes this merely as a Chinese view of the situation and its appearance does not imply that the editors regard it either as the correct or incorrect interpretation of the Sino-Russian quarrel.—Ed.

THE whole situation in a nutshell hings upon: (1) Whether China has a right to arrest and deport aliens in her own territory who are caught conspiring to create agitation designed to overthrow the government by violence; and (2) whether arrest of these foreign agitators constitute a "seizure of the railway" if they happen to be railway employees.

What would any other government do if a plot were discovered to murder all the high officials of the land by means of an "assassination corps", to destroy the railway, and to institute a period of terrorism? Would they stand idle for one minute and allow the culprits to escape? In the face of the mass of evidence against the Communist Party, the Chinese Government has an undisputed moral as well as legal right to suppress any alien activities within Chinese territory which are deemed to upset public with- and the safety of the government.

The arrest, however, of Russian railway officials is a matter apart from the temporary taking over of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and therefore, it cannot be constituted as a "seizure." It must be remembered that the Russian officials on the Chinese Eastern Railway owe their positions to their long-standing with the Communist Party and the Chinese Government was convinced that these Soviet officials will not stop at using their positions for furthering far-reaching schemes detrimental to the country. So the Chinese Government felt that the only step was to dispense with the services of the Russian general manager and assistant manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, while the Chinese associate manager was appointed to act in the meantime. The Chinese Government expected the Board of Directors to select suitable men to fill their places, and a representative was despatched by the Soviet Government to carry on negotiations, but he was suddenly recalled and an ultimatum was sent to China expressing numerous unreasonable demands, and giving three days for a reply. The Chinese Government replied in a conciliatory tone, but the Soviet answer was to rupture diplomatic relations and sever all communications with China.

Violation of 1924 Agreements

The Soviet Government has violated both the Moscow-Peking and Moscow-Mukden Agreements of 1924 in many ways. According to this Agreement, both Contracting Parties declared that:

"The Governments of the two Contracting Parties mutually pledge themselves not to permit within their respective territories the existence of activities of any organizations or groups whose aim is to struggle by acts of violence against the Government of either Contracting Party.

"The Governments of the two Contracting Parties further pledge themselves not to engage in propaganda directed against the political and social system of either Contracting Party."

It has already been pointed out that conclusive proof was found of Russia's violation of this clause by the unearthing of her plans to institute a period of terrorism in all the important centres of China and to assassinate the leading officials of the land. Soviet Russia charges China with having committed an unlawful act by arresting the Communist officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway, but this charge cannot have any foundation in face of Russia's violation of the 1924 Agreement. China has expressed her willingness to settle the matter by diplomatic negotiation and has delegated to Minister Chu Shao-yang the task of conducting negotiations with the Soviet authorities, but Russia insists upon the reinstatement of the Soviet officials who have been conducting Communist propaganda in China, and has shown a warlike attitude which is inconsistent with the spirit of the Anti-War Kellogg Treaty of which she is a signatory. China, cannot allow the reinstatement of the arrested Soviet officials because their return will mean that a more intensive system of propaganda and intrigue will be carried on.

Russia has not only violated the Agreement by using the funds of the Chinese Eastern Railway to carry on subversive propaganda in China, but she has violated the 1924 Agreement in half a dozen different ways. It is to be noted that the Moscow-Mukden as well as the Moscow-Peking Agreements of 1924 contain the following clause:

"The employment of persons in the various departments of the Railway shall be in accordance with the principle of equal representation between the nationals of the Republic of China and those of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Has Russia carried out this part of the Agreement? The Russians have not only failed to observe the principle of equal representation but are bent upon shifting the entire power of control into their hands, and furthermore, they have been consistently carrying out the policy of discharging those employees who are non-Communists. Travelling through various parts of Manchuria, Mr. K. K. Kwakami, the well-known Japanese writer who is not reputed to be pro-Chinese, was able to gain first-hand information of what the Russians are doing on the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the following extract of his statements is a translation from French:

A Japanese Statement

"The personnel of the Chinese Eastern Railway is composed of about 30,000 employees and 75 per cent are Russians. Come what may, the Russians are determined to retain control of the line. The declaration that they made during the revolution to relinquish the railway was just a diplomatic gesture to influence the Chinese Government to recognize the Soviet Government. To-day all their efforts are directed towards the taking possession of the rights which they abandoned. On the Board of Directors of that line, China is represented on a basis of equality, but the necessary work to ensure the operation and maintenance of that line is in the hands of the Russians. Not one Chinese is employed as a mechanic or as a conductor. Practically all the station-masters are Russians. The purchase of material for the line is made by the Russians. Only a few technical experts are Chinese. The operating department and the accounting department are controlled by Russians. This proves that the Chinese are represented only by about 25 per cent of the entire personnel of the line."

And one must remember that the Soviet during 1920 offered to return the Chinese Eastern Railway to China "without any compensation whatsoever."

The emergency measure of taking over the railway and its telegraph systems is not a "seizure," for it is only a step towards insuring that no further Communist propaganda detrimental to the interests of the country shall be carried out in the future, and according to Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, "it is absolutely incorrect to infer that we have nullified the Russian interests in the Railway. There is no ground for fear either on the part of Russia or any other power that foreign enterprises purely for legitimate purposes will not be duly respected. It is the fixed policy of the National Government always to use proper diplomatic procedure according to established principles of international law in reaching an amicable and satisfactory settlement of outstanding issues between China and the foreign powers." Dr. C. T. Wang further declared that in taking over of the control of the Railway for the purpose of self-preservation and defence, the National Government was acting within the rights sanctioned by international law. It is absolutely incorrect to assume that China has "seized" the Railway.

Missionaries in Kweichow Captured

On September 10 the Rev. Cecil Smith of the China Inland Mission was taken away from Yungning, South-West Kweichow by troops engaged in civil war there. On September 14 the Rev. D. F. Pike also of the China Inland Mission, was captured by brigands at Hsincheng, South-West Kweichow, while he was travelling from South Kweichow to Anchun, Yunnan.

Are you losing your Health?

Are you as you used to be—or do you soon feel fatigued? Look for the signs of early nerve trouble—slightly trembling hands, sleeplessness, a weary feeling in the morning—all or any of them are signs that you have been using extra nerve energy without feeding your nerves.

The only way to look and keep young is by keeping both body and nerves in fit condition. Your nerves need phosphorus, your body needs albumin. Sanatogen gives exactly these elements and in such a natural combination, that the weakest stomach can digest it.

Start taking Sanatogen today. It is a nerve food which renews energy as it is used and fills you with the joy of sound health.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food

Sold at all chemists

50-257

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A French Bourgeoise Sees Russia

A Girl in Soviet Russia, by Andree Viollis. Thomas Crowell Co., New York City, 1929. 347 pp.

The title of this book may lead many a chaser after atrocity tales against Russia to buy it. Let him be warned beforehand that he will be disappointed. For this girl was not "nationalised"! A nice, rather conservative French girl, writer for such highly respectable French journals as *Petit Parisien* and *Echo de Paris*, and such ultra-conservative dailies as the London *Daily Mail*, travelled through a large section of Russia for three months and recorded what she saw and heard, both favorable and unfavorable. The account is somewhat superficial, it is true, but it is colourful, well-written, interesting, and clearly shows that a trained eye was looking at the Soviets. She shows us street scenes of Moscow; how Moscow dines and lodges; she lets Tchitcherin speak on the Opposition—rather badly told, that; she gives us a really remarkable view of the famous fair of Nijni-Novgorod and the new methods of business with the new Asiatic buyers and sellers; she takes us to a Russian village, gives colourful pictures of "little Mother Volga", and takes us to the Central Executive Committee of the Tartar Republic at Kazan. A Soviet factory outside of Moscow is described in detail, and there is an excellent chapter on youth There are almost complete chapters on the new economic system and the problems of industrialization, on many social problems, a superficial view of the the new Republics of the South, and a chapter, that might have been more extended, on the new theatre.

It is very clear that the writer is a bourgeois liberal, a French patriot, and the she judges the new system from the same standpoint that she would judge the old. She has opened up broad. sweeping horizons of a new culture being born through indescribable suffering and the sacrifice of a whole generation of men and women—and yet she has picked out trifling little objections that at times make her seem silly. For instance, she shows us factories, with workers in control, producing more than the pre-war level; the new modern apartment houses that they have built, and the tremendous work being done for children everywhere; then she brings in the story of her friend Micha, pampered son of a rich family whom she had formerly known in Paris, with his governesses and servants. Micha is now a steel-worker and his special training gained for him a position in the laboratory of the hills. She is shocked at his fall! "Courage, culture, refined breeding, a most noble heart! And see what they have found for it to do: a steel-worker!" she exclaims. But why not? What should Micha be doing, one wonders, instead of this most necessary and useful work? Sitting behind a fine desk as a capitalist lawyer skinning the workers? Or sitting with frail, white hands talking of butterflies? And are the few Michas the only ones with courage and a most noble heart? Not a word does she say of the generations of men and women who were sacrificed by the old regime because of their efforts to establish a workers and peasants society, and not a word of the unspeakable suffering of the workers and peasants for decades before the revolution and in the long years of the revolution when they fought the whole capitalist world. There is no time in Russia to coddle the "cultured and refind" Michas, and those who are too noble to work can go to Paris and cater to the desires of the rich American ladies who come there for a summer's spree.

The author has done one great service that the haters of the Soviet regime should take well to heart: she has seen that whatever may be the differences within Russia, these differences are purely a family affair. They may criticise and attack and expose, and their daily papers by the dozens may carry whole pages of workers' correspondence criticising and attacking everything to their hearts' desire; but when it comes to any attempt to overthrow the Soviet regime, or any attempt of the Imperialists to again invade the country, the Russian peasants and workers will unite into one iron front and will again throw up an iron army that cannot be defeated. The dreams of the white-guards are a joke and the dreams of the imperialists are a joke. In Russia people do not even reply to questions about such things; they only smile. She quotes:

"They may criticize the new order and seek to modify it. But it is *theirs*. It represents their class. They will never destroy it. The past is dead."

The author's description of the youth of Russia is excellent She relates facts known to everyone who has been in present-day Russia: that all things are done for youth, that youth is king there. She says: "There, in its pure state is the same proud, fierce, free-born youth that one meets so often on the streets of Moscow and that constitutes one of its charms". A new Russia has been born—and she tells the truth when she says that one whole generation, the present, is being sacrificed to it. Food, clothing, education, training of every kind, and all that there is of beauty and joy, is given to youth today in Russia and men and women bow their heads and bend their shoulders, giving everything, taking nothing, that this may be possible. Yet everywhere are blazoned the words: "Work is the duty of mankind. Science will conquer the world."

Often she compares Russia with France. France, she says, thinks of the rights of man; Russia only of the rights of the State. But *which* men does she mean when she speaks of the rights of men in France? The rights of the factory workers, shot down on May Day or on anti-war days? The rights of the poor soldiers who die in the trenches, or the rights of the Generals who die in bed? The "rights of man" in France, as in other capitalist countries, means nothing but rights of the owning class. The workers' rights are those permitted by the owners—and we know what those are.

The book, with all its faults, is nevertheless superior in every way to many of the things written about Soviet Russia. The author picks little holes here and there in a system that no one in Russia pretends is perfect; but she sees the broad, general outline of the new society with its strong, vital industrial and cultural institutions of the people. Not to recognize these is to ignore an historic fact, as do so many writers who would fit facts to their desires. With her roots in the old society, she is nevertheless very different from many tourists or business men who pass through or remain for a time in Russia and announce to the world that the Soviet system is a failure because the women on the streets do not wear silk stockings. Russian women have more important work to do than to wear silk stockings to attract business men. The old order is dead, and it useless for them or for this author to bemoan the fate of the white-guards who have nothing to offer the Russian masses but the old system with its wealth and power for the few and its poverty and ignorance for the many.

Agnes Smedley

Robbers and Soldiers by Albert Ehrenstein, translated from the German by Geoffrey Dunlop. New York, 1929, 268 pp.

One could doubt whether a Westerner is capable of writing a purely Chinese novel, but all these doubts are dispelled after the perusal of a remarkable book written in the German, by Mr. Ehrenstein, and just translated into the English. The author is a writer of no mean talent and is an eminent sinologue, and as such he was able to acquire that wealth of sociological and historical data, and that peculiar style which is germane to the Chinese literature. The idea of the story and most of its personages are borrowed from that famous Chinese "crook" story "The Island in the River", written by Chi-Nai-Ngan, who lived in the XIII cent. The author attempted to shape the 140 episodes constituting that book, into a literary unit, readable by Europeans and yet remaining characteristically and significantly a Chinese novel. The hero of the novel, Wu Sung, is a sort of a Chinese Robin Hood, a person who cares not for the money, but who protects the downtrodden and deceived people, chiefly of his own family, and punishes the guilty. He is a gigantic fellow, handsome, strong courageous, and comparatively honest, in his own way. Among the 108 heroes of this book you will find robbers, soldiers, officials, merchants, hawkers, schoolmasters, butchers, priests, cannibals, sing-song girls, unfaithful wives, Chinese hooligans etc. etc. The places of action are as various and numerous; they include small and big cities, villages, monasteries, roads, unpassable mountains, road inns. etc. It is a king of a picturesque thriller, with plenty of action but set in unfamiliar surroundings, with criminals and "detectives" heretofore unheard of in the Western literature. It is worthy of note that the Chinese original is a typical example of the ancient "crook" novels; taking for instance another well known, but not yet published in foreign languages novel, called "Shwei Hu" (It was shortly before translated into English by Mr. J. A. Jackson of Shanghai), some of the heroes like Sung Chiang, or Lieutenant Yang Chih are similar to the corresponding characters in the reviewed novel. Therefore a reader of the *Robbers and Soldiers* can get a good idea of what the "crook" stories of the ancient Chinese literature looked like. The style of the novel, as far as can be judged by the translation, revolutionises the modern accepted forms of writing, and it should be said that its originality and freshness appeal to the reader. On the whole, the book is recommended for reading, both to the lovers of fiction, and to the people interested in Chinese life and literature.

M. U. G.

A Woman Ethnologist in Mongolia

BY I. A. COOKLIN

Hailar, September 25

A hardy and brave young woman is Miss E. J. Lingren, B. A. in Chinese and psychology, and graduate of Cambridge University. A year after she got her diploma in England she was roving over what generally is regarded as forbidden territory for most foreign men, and for women is simply impassable country. But last year Miss Lingren made a trip from Hailar to Urga—alone—in June. She liked the latter city so well she stayed there for 7 months before she journeyed down to Peiping, via Kalgan.

This April she came again to Hailar, and after making necessary preparations for a trip into Inner Mongolia, left for a cross-country trek through the Barga District. She spent three months in the northwest, during which time she lived among the Tungus Dahurs and Mongols.

Her travels have been made principally in the interest of ethnology. "I find," she says, "these people very interesting from an ethnological point of view. So little is known about them. And to science they may reveal so much." Information on the tribes she knows best, declares Miss Lingren, is amazingly meagre. "Books on the subject," she continues, "are based on unauthoritative and often inaccurate data. For instance, a tribe of people, the Yakuts, recently described in a Russian book, is in reality and upon closer investigation learned to be the Orochons. Many similar mistakes mar the world's knowledge of these nomadic tribes."

And yet Miss Lingren has done but preliminary work. She says the time is premature for the announcement of any valuable discoveries in the realm of ethnology. In a few weeks she is leaving Hailar for Peiping, where she will spend the winter months. Next spring she will enter Mongolia again and continue her studies.

In returning to Hailar recently from the Barga country, Miss Lingren had great difficulty. Swollen rivers had overflowed their banks and the roads were in many places almost impossible. But from a scientific standpoint she said her trip was most satisfactory. She praised the Chinese and Mongol authorities of the district, who rendered her much aid and facilitated the trip through almost entirely undeveloped country, particularly in a neighborhood called the "taiga." Mr. Liu, inspector of the 3rd division of frontier guards, was especially lauded by Miss Lingren, who testified to this Chinese gentleman's wide popularity among Chinese, Russian, and Mongol residents of his district.

The energy and ambition of a young woman who will travel through such country commands one's admiration. And, after a three months' trip that would send many of us to a sanitarium for recuperation, Miss Lingren returned to Hailar looking not in the least fatigued. Immediately she launched into work—organizing her notes and cataloging the information which she had collected on her trip. When I visited her for this interview she was immersed in stacks of books. They were in several languages: German, English, Russian and Chinese. And they lay everywhere: on window sills, on tables, on the lounge, even piled on the floor.

But they by no means succeeded in obliterating one's view of Miss Lingren. For she is extremely tall. With a stature that is majestic in bearing, her polite and affable manner make a meeting with her most memorable. But she frowns at publicity. And when I asked her for a photo she replied that she hadn't had any taken for years!

Drive Against Red Spears of Shantung

A drive against the Red Spears in Shantung began on the night of September 23 at Penglai. Troops left the city at midnight, according to a *Reuter* report, and surprised a body of Red Spears near Ping Hsan Ho, about seven miles south of the city. Large numbers of the peasants were killed; it was reported that all boys above the age of 15 were likely to be considered members of the Red Spears, and their lives consequently endangered. An October 1 report stated that eighty villages had been burned, some partially and others entirely; that houses, where left standing, had been looted, and that at Sigia even women with babies in their arms who had fled into cornfields were cut to pieces by the soldiers. On September 26 the Senior Consul at Chefoo interviewed General Liu Chien-nien, who is leading the operations in the district between Huanghsien and Tengchowfu, south of the Chefoo-Weihsien motor road, and requested him to intervene on humanitarian grounds. A representative of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce also interviewed General Liu.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of JOHN FRYER Deceased

Cause No. 3220
Estate No. 704
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN FRYER, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 26 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Geoffrey Herbert Wright
c/o Hansons
7 Peking Road
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China,
September 26, 1929.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION
No. 1162

The Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Tuesday the 10th October, the day fixed by the Government as a National Festival.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 1st October, 1929.

CHINA MAY FACE A DOUBLE CRISIS

(*Continued from page 195*)

quarters conflicting as to his successes and defeats. After his defection from Nanking some days ago, he, with his Ironsides Division started through Hunan, their announced destination being Kwangsi. Chiang Kai-shek declared that he and his men would be quickly suppresed, and according to some reports, the prediction seems to be nearing realization. Others, however, state that he has scored several victories and is now on his way, unimpeded, through southern Hunan. Kuo Min, Nanking official news agency, put out a report last week that Chang Fah-kwei's "Ironsides" division numbered but 4,000 men, an erroneous estimate which was also circulated by *Ta Chung*. It is now ascertained that his original force was in the neighborhood of 30,000 soldiers.

"Following upon the heels of the "Ironsides" was the somewhat mixed metaphor which Reuter's employed to report, on Oct. 1, from Hankow, that the troops of Generals Wu Shan and Li Pao-ping were harassing the retreat of Chang Fah-kwei's men, who are now supposed to be marching somewhere between Shenchow and Changsha. In the *North China Daily News* for Oct. 3, a report from the *China United* News Agency, which we assume to be a new arrival in the China press service field, declared that it was in receipt of a telegram from Changteh containing information of an unfavorable nature for the Nanking Government. This message read:

"The Government troops under Wu Shan of the 52nd Division and Li Wen-hang of the 9th Independent Brigade suffered a defeat at the hands of General Chang Fah-kwei's troops while the latter were advancing toward Tzeli in Hunan. After a short engagement, the Government troops were completely routed, and more than 3,000 rifles were taken over, while the surrounding troops expressed their willingness to throw in their lot with General Chang Fah-kwei and were consequently formed into a new division together with the 5,000 Nationalist soldiers taken by Chang's division, when the former were sailing under orders from Chiang Kai-shek toward Ichang. It is reported that the vanguards of General Chang's troops already have advanced as far as Peking, in southern Hunan."

More reassuring for the Nanking officials is a *Kuo Min* report from Hankow, on Oct. 3, which states that General Ho Chien has established two lines for checking the advance of Chang Fah-kwei into Kwangsi, the first extending from Paoking to Taochuaping, with General Lan's Division and General Meng Ping-yoh's brigade holding the strategic points, and the second extending from Yungchow to Sinninghsién, which is being garrisoned by the entire Hunan division under Gen. Liu Chien-sui. Two airplanes, belonging to the 1st Air Squadron of the Bureau of Aireonautics of the Ministry of War, left Hankow for Hunan last Tuesday, according to this report, and another two were dispatched on the following day to assist in the suppression of the rebels.

Meanwhile, the promises of active warfare between Kwangsi and Kwangtung near fulfillment, according to dispatches from the Review's Canton correspondent. They follow:

Canton, Oct. 2.

Political circles here fear an alliance between the former Kwangsi militarists—Pei Tsung-chi, Li Chung-chen, etc.—and the present leaders, Yu Tso-peh, Liu Woon-yim and associates, together with the southwarding Ironsides division. Wang Shao-hung is now in Hongkong. Thousands of troops are evacuating northern Kwangtung and concentrating with gunboats on the upper West River. The Canton navy, under the command of Admiral Chan Chak, left here today for Wuchow, Admiral Chan stating he anticipated announcing an offensive against Wuchow tomorrow.

Hongkong, Oct. 3.

It is learned here that on Sept. 30 the soldiers of Lui Woon-yim raided the Wuchow office of the Kwangsi provincial Bureau for Foreign Affairs, with the intention of arresting the secretary, who is pro-Nanking. The Secretary made off toward Canton. Lui Woon-yim is reported to be detaining all officials who will not renounce their loyalty to Nanking and Chiang Kai-shek. The American consul has been advised to evacuate American women and children from Wuchow and vicinity.

Hongkong, Oct. 4.

The British gunboat *Cicala* has arrived at Wuchow for the purpose of protecting all foreign residents in that city. From Chinese sources it is reported that two units of the Ironside division have arrived on the frontiers of Kwangsi and are contemplating an attack on Kweilin, Liuchow and Shiukwan simultaneously. More than 30,000 Kwangsi soldiers may likely join the Ironsides regiment, while Lui Woon-yim's atitude toward such a coalition is doubtful. Lui Woon-yim is now in undisputed control of Wuchow. Canton has dispatched a total of 10 gunboats and 8 airplanes to Wuchow.

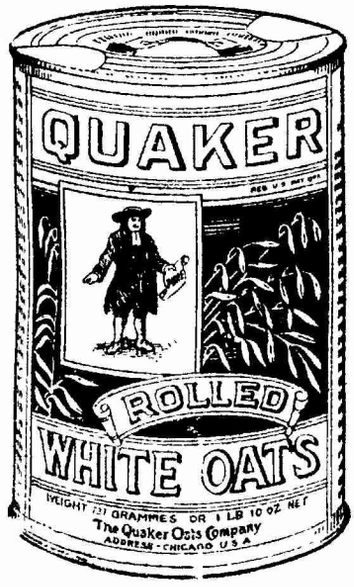
Somewhat counteracting the discouraging nature of these reports is a statement from *Kuo Min*, dated Oct. 3, which declares that several civil and military leaders have denounced General Yu Tso-peh for his counter-revolutionary activities. Yu Tso-peh has been recently dismissed from his post as chairman of the Provincial Government of Kwangsi, by order of the State Council. The joint telegram, which was sent to generals Chen Ming-hsu, head of the Kwangtung government and Chen Chi-tang, was signed, among others, by General Lu Huan-yen, and its text pledged obedience of these generals to Central authorities and offered aid in suppressing the insurgents.

For the same reasons which were pointed out in the *Review's* editorial of last week on this newest civil war scare, it seems reasonably safe to predict that, despite these late and alarming reports, the situation in south China is not to be regarded as really dangerous in the threat it offers to the security of the Central Government. There is a general tendency among the foreign press here, however, to see in the revolt of Chang Fah-kwei a more sinister threat, by visualizing a combination of his troops with those of the communist bandits and other dissatisfied elements in the south. An excerpt from an editorial in the *North China Daily News* for Oct. 3, discussing the present projected strife, serves to show how these "dopesters" calculate:

The Kuangsi group seem not to be united, the elder generals, such as Pei Chung-hsi and Li Chung-jen, being unfriendly to the present "reddish" elements in control there. However, a union of Chang Fa-kuei with the younger Kuangsi generals would involve Canton in serious fighting. In the South, the Communist forces of Ho Lung, Chu Teh and Mao Tzetung are continuing their terroristic activities and they will undoubtedly support any oppositional groups, for it must ever be the policy of the Communist Party of China to keep the country in chaos. Gegeral Ho Chien in Hunan has never proved himself a very reliable agent and his conduct is bound to engage the watchfulness of Nanking. Among the younger Kuangsi element, Generals Li Min-shui and Li Huan-yen are said to be the most likely to trun on their colleagues in support of Nanking, should it prove to their interest to do so.

The spectacle of the Communists under Chu Teh, the most crimson of Reds, combining, even for expediency's sake, with an old warlord of the type of Lui Woon-yim, or the slightly more modern, but equally militaristic Chang Fah-kwei, appears patently ridiculous, yet it is not, of course, beyond the realm of possibilities. Even so, it is to be doubted if these elements, of widely divergent attitudes, could cooperate for the overthrow of the Nanking Kuomintangers in the south. Should they succeed in doing so, however, it is fairly certain that disunity would soon divide their ranks and within a short time enable the Central Gov-

The 4 Morning Hours



are the greatest drain on the human system. Quaker Oats supplies in abundance the nourishment so necessary to carry you on to the noon meal without strain or fatigue. Delicious too. Try Quaker Oats every morning and see how much better you will feel.

The Quaker Oats Company

1 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Quaker Oats

Ostroumoff Repudiates Mantell

The following statement by Mr. Boris V. Ostroumoff, who was an official of the Chinese Eastern Railway prior to the agreement of 1924 between China and Soviet Russia for joint management of that line, indisputably disassociates Mr Ostroumoff from the allegations against the Soviet management, made by the American railway engineer, J. J. Mantell. The letter originally appeared in the columns of the *North China Daily News* for Saturday, Sep. 28. With its publication there appears to be no longer any shade of doubt that the editorials which appeared in various foreign papers in China, including the *N.C.D.N.*, criticizing Mr. Mantell for his carelessness in gathering facts, were exceedingly well founded.—Ed.

To the Editor of the *North China Daily News*:

My attention has been drawn to your editorial of September 18 headed "Mr. Mantell and the C.E.R." in which reference is made to me by name, and in which you state, with reference to figures which Mr. Mantell stated he received from me. "It is not clear how he (M. Ostroumoff) could obtain an accurate summary of the accounts from 1924 to 1929 when he had nothing to do with the railway." This is a curious statement to make, and its curiosity is emphasized by the following remark in an article in the same issue of your paper, in which the *Angasta* news agency rebukes Mr. Mantell for not availing himself of published accounts of the C.E.R: "The American adviser could, without difficulty, have obtained for a few dollars a big volume containing in over 157 pages the full and precise copies, not only in Russian, but also in good English, of general and detailed statements of operating revenues and expenditures, different business accounts and all statistical data pertaining to the Chinese Eastern Railway".

I do not know of any such volume in English, but statements of accounts are available to anyone in Russian and Chinese. (There is also such a Statistical Yearbook in English —Ed.)

However, the figures which Mr. Mantell published and which he peculiarly and erroneously stated were obtained as a result of exhaustive examination of the books of the C. E. R and later as a result of access to my English records did not come from records of mine at all, for Mr. Mantell saw no such records, and in any event I do not keep records in English, but came from my memory in response to a few questions put to me at a private dinner, at which I was seated next to Mr. Mantell. Replying to his questions, with regard to the work of the C. E. R. I had no idea that this conversation would be used for the purposes of a press interview. If Mr. Mantell had stated that for some reason he wished to make a statement I would have referred him to the exact figures given in the Statistical Year-Book printed by the C. E. R., itself. Certainly, judging by the figures given in the Year Book it would be quite clear that notwithstanding the considerable yearly increase of the total income of the C. E. R., its net profit for the last few years has decreased, in actual amount as well as in percentage with facts and the total income. However, to make a statement for the press of these and at the same time to criticize in the press the management of the C. E. R., was not at all my intention, when I answered his question as one engineer to another, and I was very much surprised by Mr. Mantell's interview in which he referred to me without my permission for doing so, and wrote informing Mr. Mantell of this immediately I saw his published statement.

Mr. Mantell has been responsible for a serious dis-service to China, for I know better than anyone the gusto with which anything critical of the C. E. R. supposedly coming from me would be seized upon in certain quarters for denunciation, no matter how correct it might be.

Had I wished to publish anything about the C. E. R. I could have done so long ago. I had no such desire, and indeed there was no necessity for such publication since examination of the accounts by a competent committee such as the Chinese Government would be likely to appoint at some time or other, would reveal the conditions of operation during the past four years be they good or bad.

Since Mr. Mantell has brought my name into this very delicate situation it is only just to myself to state that my attitude is well known to several responsible people in Mukden and they can affirm that it always has been in favour of suppressing allegations against anyone, unless evidence existed to support such allegations, and that before allegations are made the evidence to support them should be in hand.

I am, etc.,

Boris V. Ostroumoff.

Mukden, Sept. 23, 1929.

Men and Events

After a visit to Shanghai, General Lu Chung-lin, Minister of War of the National Government, has returned to Nanking.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek returned to Nanking last Wednesday evening. She has been staying in Shanghai for several weeks.

After a flying visit to the Capital, Dr. H. H. Kung, Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor of the National Government, has again come to Shanghai.

The College of Social Science of China National University, of which Professor Kao Yih-han is the Dean has been moved from Woosung to Chapei in Shanghai.

Mr. Chu Shao-yang, recently appointed Chinese Minister to Finland, has come to Shanghai from the National Capital to make preparations for his departure for Europe on October 5.

Mr. Lu Lung-siang, Magistrate of Shanghai, held a meeting on October 4, with various commercial leaders in his district to discuss ways and means of floating the assigned portion of the Disbandment Loan.

Roy W. Howard, one of the officials of the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers of the United States, visited Shanghai this week, en route to Hongkong and Manila. In a few weeks he will return here, but expects to proceed to Japan in time to attend the Pan-Pacific Conference.

A daughter was born to the Enpress of Japan on the morning of Sept. 30. The Japanese nation, while rejoicing at the safety of the Empress and her child, was generally disappointed that the royal offspring was not a boy, who would have been heir presumptive to the Throne of Nippon. As it is, Prince Chichibu, the Emperor's brother, retains that distinction.

Morris Harris, manager of the Shanghai Bureau of the *Associated Press*, left Shanghai last Wednesday for a three weeks' trip to south China and the Philippines. He will stop at Hongkong for a few days and then continue his trip to Manila, where he will join his mother, who is visiting friends there. They will return to Shanghai together in the latter part of October.

Mr. M. Hultman, Swedish Minister Plenitpotentiary to China, returned to Shanghai from Nanking last Wednesday night. On Monday he presented his credentials to Chairman Chiang Kai-shek of the State Council. He has announced that he will shortly leave Shanghai for Tokyo, where he will act concurrently as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Japanese Government.

Judge Milton D. Purdy, of the United States Court for China, who has been in Tientsin holding the fall session of the Court there, will return to Shanghai on October 6, according to information received here. Accompanying him on the *Tungchow* will be Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Ladd and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wood, of Lincoln, Nebraska. Dr. and Mrs. Ladd will be the guests of Judge and Mrs. Purdy while in Shanghai and Mr. and Mrs. Wood have resrved a suite at the Cathay Hotel.

Mr. M. J. "Jimmy" Cox, manager of *Reuter's* Agency in China, left Shanghai last Saturday, on a six months' home leave. He is returning to England via the Suez route, and stated that he will travel on the continent and in England during most of his vacation. A farewell banquet was given to Mr. Cox by a number of journalists last week, when he was entertained at the home of Samuel Chang, of the *Kuo Min* News Agency. During the absence of Mr. Cox, Mr. Evans will direct the Shanghai bureau of Reuter's Agency.

Mr. D. A. McGregor, special correspondent for the Vancouver Daily Province, arrived in Shanghai last Monday aboard the Dollar Liner President Adams. He will proceed to Nanking this week-end, where he intends to interview a number of government officials. From the capital he will journey to North China, visiting Peiping and Tientsin and travelling thence into Manchuria, possibly to Harbin. From Manchuria he will go to Kyoto, where he intends to cover for his paper the Pan-Pacific Conference, to be opened there on Oct. 28.

Who's Who in China

李漢元字西林

Samuel Han-Yuan Li

Samuel Han-yuan Li was born in 1889 a native of Shiang Yang District, Hupeh. His father being an official in Shansi he received his early education in the province. In 1913 he entered Boone Middle School and was graduated in 1917. After his graduation he joined the Post Office of Tai-yuan where he remained for five years until 1922. In that year he registered himself as a freshman of Boone University (now, Central China University) where he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts and a certificate of the Boone Library School in 1926. In 1925 he was appointed Dean of the Chinese Department of Boone Middle School and his service continued up to 1927. After the arrival of the Nationalists he was an active member of the Party both in Nanking and in Hankow. During 1928-1929 he accepted the position as teacher of the English Department of the First Provincial Middle School, Wuchang. Later he resigned and joined the Bureau of Public Safety, Tientsin, in March 1929, as Head of the Special Commission, which position he is still holding. Mr. Li is the person who is largely responsible for the settlement of the Elbrook Strike in Tientsin which occurred on August 21, 1929.

New Airplane Corporation

Plans for the organization of a new $3,000,000 airplane corporation, to be known as the Nanking-Yunnan-Canton corporation, are said to be under way. The new firm will run regular passenger and mail services between Nanking and Canton and between Canton and Kunmin in Yunnan province.

The promoters of this new aviation enterprise include General Chang Huei-chang, known as the "Lindbergh of China" and chief of the aviation department of the National Government, and General Liu Pei-chuan, a well-known aviator from Canton, who recently flew from Canton to Nanking together with General Chen Min-chu, chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government. The capital for the new corporation will be raised by the Kiangsu, Kwangtung and Yunnan Provincial Governments.

中華會計專修學校函授部招生廣告

校址上海麥根路十一號

函索章程附郵二分

GOING FOR A RAMBLE?

Then do not forget you will get tired in the long run. After exercise or sport there is no better way of regaining freshness and vigour than by gently rubbing temples and forehead with a little "4711," or by inhaling its stimulating fragrance. A liberal quantity added to your bath will impart a glorious sense of well-being to your entire body.

"4711" Eau de Cologne with the Blue and Gold Label—the world's leading brand.

No. 4711. Eau de Cologne

Sole Agents in China: MELCHERS & CO.

SHIRT MAKERS

Toyo Murakami

SHANGHAI

行洋上村

ART & CURIO DEALERS

26 Kiangse Road Tel. 12319

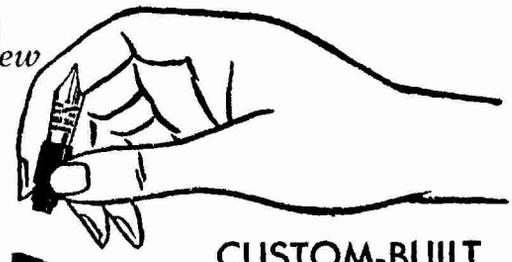
When You Think of PAINT THINK OF CAMPBELL

H. B. Campbell

46 Szechuen Road,

Shanghai.

The New Style Pen



CUSTOM-BUILT AT YOUR COMMAND

Look for this GOLD SEAL trademark

Fourteen pen nibs to choose from... a varied assortment of beautiful, colored holders... and the pleasure of owning the pen that exactly suits your every writing requirement.

Those are the advantages of the new Wahl-Eversharp Interchangeable Nib invention.

Now you can choose the ideal nib to suit your personal writing-stroke. You select any Eversharp holder you desire. And your dealer assembles the two instantly. It is *your* pen—made at *your* command.

Have your dealer demonstrate this new Wahl-Eversharp idea in fountain pens. Test this new style pen yourself. Write with it... today!

WAHL EVERSHARP
PENS-PENCILS
Made by Wahl Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

Wholesale Distributors: STANDARD PRODUCTS CO., Shanghai

Established 1901

Tuck Chang & Co.
Jewellers

67 Broadway

NOW IN CHINA!
Rexall
The Sign of Quality in Good Drug Products
Hugo Reiss & Co. Agents *Shanghai,*

A. B. C. PRESS SHANGHAI
Printing
In all its Branches
Your work should bear our imprint

50-264

ernment to reestablish its control over irksome Kwangsi and Kweichow.

As an annotation it is interesting to consider the report that was disseminated yesterday in Shanghai by the *Kuo Wen* News Agency, in which it was asserted that Soviet Russia has promised to finance the Reorganizationists, with a sum of $5,000,000. Of this amount $2,000,000 is said to have been remitted to the Shanghai Leftists, while $1,000,000 has been sent to Hongkong. According to this report, the latter amount has been paid over to a "certain prominent Kwangsi man." In view of the persistent rumors, which are discussed editorially elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*, that Russia is purposely delaying negotiations over the C. E. R. dispute, in the hope of being able to make a more profitable settlement with a government favorably inclined toward the Soviet, and in consideration of last week's manifesto by Wang Ching-wei's Second Kuomintang Congress, this report assumes a certain significance.—E. S.

Canton Officials Refuse to be Interviewed

BY "LIGHTHOUSE"

Despite the numerous sensational rumours of coming turmoils on the Yangtsze, both Canton and Nanning, the capitals of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces, are exceedingly quiet. Officials in both capitals were equally calm when they received news a few days ago of the returning to Kwangsi of the Ironside Regiment, which had revolted against the National Government. General Yu Tso-pei, the Military Governor of Kwangsi Province, has refused to discuss the present political situation in Central China.

Canton Troops Loyal

The Canton Governor and Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Administrative Council, General Chen Ming-shu, was among the passengers on board the *s.s. Sphinx* on the morning of September 24th and in an interview with "Lighthouse" he expressed confidence in the reliability of his division in Canton and other parts of Kwangtung Province regarding their continued loyalty to the National Government. The Canton Governor, who recently visited Nanking and Shanghai, admitted that in the latter port he received news of the insubordination of the "Ironside" leaders, and he asserted that the Central Government had acted right in dismissing the "Ironside" commanders as they showed disobedience to orders of the Government. General Chen Ming-shu and his party of officers proceeded on the Chinese gunboat, *Chung Shan*, for Canton on the morning of September 24th.

At present there are five divisions of troops in Kwangtung Province with three divisions under the command of General Chen Tsai-tang, the officer commanding the Kwangtung Provincal troops. It is confidentially stated in political circles here that if the two Chens, (General Chen Ming-shu and General Chen Tsai-tang) will cooperate, the Canton situation will be indeed very sound and Nanking will be much relieved from worries in the South, even if war actually breaks out in Central China. General Chen Tsai-tang visited Nanking only at the beginning of this month and had a whole hearted understanding with the Nanking leaders. The whereabouts of the "Leftist" leader Wang Ching-wei remains a mystery and in well-informed circles his arrival in Hongkong in the not distant future is anticipated.

Since receipt of the above, the following communcation was cabled to the *Review* from our special correspondent in South China:

Hongkong, Sep 29.

Kwangsi has not announced any intention of joining Chang Fah-kwei's troops in an anti-Nanking movement. However, from Chinese sources it is rumored that there is a possibility of a combination of Kweichow and Kwangsi rebellious militarists with the Ironsides troops. Over 1,000 Kwangsi troops under General Lui Woon-yim are concentrating at Fungchien and Takhing, while 3,000 Cantonese soldiers, under the leadership of General Hsiang Han-ping are reported to have arrived at Shiuhing. Preparations for war are generally to be observed in various sections.

This afternoon the Hongkong police arrested 48 alleged communists, among them 8 women, all of whom were taken into custody following a raid. Over last week-end 30 more, accused as Communist agents, were arrested in Canton for distributing hand bills.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, Sept. 24.—Huang Pin-chiu is appointed Assistant Director-General of the Aviation Department of the Ministry of War.—Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister to Washington is appointed plenipotentiary representative of the National Government to conclude a Sino-Turkish Treaty of Amity and Commerce, negotiations for which have already been started between Dr. Wu and the Turkish Minister at Washington.—General Ching Ting-wen, Commander of the 9th Division and special deputy of General Liu Chih, who is in charge of operations against the recalcitrant troops under Chang Fa-kuei, yesterday subimitted a full report of the events leading up to the rebellion of the 4th Division in Hupeh to Chiang Kai-shek.—General Ho Ying- ching, Inspector-General of Military Training, has tendered his resignation from his substantive and concurrent posts on the ground of his father's death in his native home in Kweichow. —The Minister of Finance has published a statement of loans amounting to $138,729,055.

Wednesday, Sept. 25.—Plans for the conversion of the city of Chinkiang, new provincial capital of Kiangsu, into a modern city, have been prepared by the Provincial Reconstruction Committee—All. property belonging to Pan Fu is to be consficated.—Chiang Kai-shek was host at a banquet given last night in honor of Liu Yoh-fon, Chairman of the Kansu Government.—Official reports from Geneva state that Sino-Soviet negotiations are now at a standstill.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in receipt of a communication from the Swiss Charge d'Affaires relative to the opening of negotiations for the revision of the Sino-Swiss Treaty of Amity and Commerce.—Liu Shih was host at a banquet last night to the foreign consular officials stationed in Hankow.— The 4th Division under Chang Fa-kwei is reported to have arrived at Changteh.—Two aviation corps, each comprising 12 bombers and scouting planes, left for the Suifenho and Manchuli fronts today.—Chiu Shao-yang, who is shortly leaving for Finland to assume his post, will stop at Berlin for a discussion of the Sino-Soviet dispute with Chiang Tso-ping.

Thursday, Sept. 26.—The Central Political Council at a meeting yesterday decided to appoint Mao Kwang-hsiang as chairman of the newly reorganized Kweichow Provincial Government Committee.—The State Council, in an order to the Ministry of Education, instructs that a warning be issued to Dr. Hu Shih against his criticism of the Party principles.—One battalion of the 1st Brigade of the 4th Division under the rebellious Chang Fa-kuei has been entirely disarmed.—General Liu-Chih, special representative of the Central Disbandment Committee for Hupeh, is in receipt of a telegram from General Tsao Wan-hsun, Commander of the 11th Division, reporting the safe arrival of his troops at Ichang.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent an urgent telegram to the North-eastern authorities requesting a detailed report on the Tiehling incident.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in receipt of a telegram from the Kiangsu Provincial Government reporting that Captain Haaland of the Norwegian steamer "Botnia," was saved by troops on the 19th at Chinwan Bay, Kuanyuan District.—One Brigade of the 3rd Division under General Mao Ping-wen arrived here from Hsuchow today for garrison duties. The rest of the Division is expected to reach the Capital during the next week-end.

Friday, Sept. 27.—A short-lived run on the Canton branch of the Central Bank has ceased.—The National Government issued a general order yesterday forbidding the military, civil or police authorities from adopting improper methods of punishment, such as parading criminals through the streets, decapitation and exhibition of decapitated bodies.— The inauguration of the preparatory Committee for the abolition of extra-territoriality was held yesterday at the Judical Yuan under the chairmanship of Dr. Wei Tao-ming, acting President of the Yuan. To encourage the oublic to travel by the Shanghai-Nanking air passenger service, the ministry of Communications has decided upon a further reduction of the fare from $36 to $26. The new fare will take effect today.—The Ministry of Railways is in receipt of a telegram from General Sun Liang-chen to the effect that he is returning all rolling-stocks belonging to the Lung-hai Railway heretofore under detention by the North-western Army.—Mao Cheh-tung, one of

KNOW WHAT CHINA IS THINKING?

If your want to know the latest news and views of China, the "China Truth" is the paper that should not be missed. Every week, the events in China are explained and commented in our editorial paragraphs. Special articles on Sino-foreign relations appear in every issue, so that our readers will know exactly how China stands with the outside world. "The Truth" does not confine its sphere of activities with conditions in China but publishes timely and interesting articles on world politics.

The news of the week is summarized in every issue of "The Truth" for the benefit those who connot follow the news day by day.

Chinese and foreign merchants who wish to expand their business will find an excellent medium of advertising their goods and wares in this Weekly, for it is read by intelligent Chinese and foreigners and reaches all the big cities of the world. Owned and edited by Chinese, our Journal is the only English publish publication in South China.

"The Truth" comes out every Saturday. Subscription rate is Mex. $10 a year, 30 cents a copy. Advertising rates will be furnished by writing to the Advertising Manager.

THE CHINA TRUTH,
303 KA NAM TONG,
CANTON, CHINA. BOX 26.

K. H. THOMAS

12A Nanking Road. Telephone C12608
First Floor

TRICOLINE SHIRTINGS

The equal of silks—but wears better

Just Arrived

Inspection Cordially Invited

Read the GOOD NEWS about
MEXICO, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA
also the ORIENT in

PAN PACIFIC PROGRESS

Special Service Bureau for
Travelers and Traders
Sample Copy 25 cents.
406 S. MAIN ST., ROOM 410
Los Angeles, California.

"The ROAD to SOUTH CHINA"

Travel on the

CANTON-HANKOW

Railway

Completed from Hankow to Chuchow
Uncompleted from Chuchow to Shiuchow
Completed from Shiuchow to Canton

This is the only line connecting the Yangtse valley, or the "middle country", with the southern part of China. At present it is not fully completed, but one may travel as far south as Chuchow in Honan. A motor-road connecting Chuchow and Shiuchow in Kwangtung, is now under construction and it is hoped it will be completed this year. Plans are also being made for completing the railway between Chuchow and Shiuchow but owing to the mountainous country it will be a considerable time before it can de completed. The trip between Shiuchow in northern Kwangtung and Canton can, however, be made in comfort at the present time.

Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles deait in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

Any Tourist Agency will gladly supply further information regarding rates, schedules, accomodations, etc. Or write direct to the Traffic Manager,

CANTON-HANKOW

Railway

Head Office

CANTON

An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways.

No. 3

50-266

of the two Communist leaders of south-western Fukien is reported dead.

Saturday, Sept. 28.—The 44th meeting of the State Council was held yesterday with President Chiang Kai-shek in the chair.—A large number of machine-guns and field pieces have been seized from the rebellious troops of Chang Fu-kuei in north-western Hunan.—A telegraphic dispatch from Brigadier-Commander Liang Chung-chia at Manchuli reports that on the morning of the 23rd inst. a small number of Soviet soldiers posted themselves on a mound a short distance from the Chinese line and fired on the soldiers with machine guns.—About 500 Mongolian troops are reported to have appeared near the Mintu River and the military authorities are closely watching the movements of the Mongolian troops.—A Committee to investigate into the extent of the loss of life and property suffered by Chinese along the entire Manchuria-Siberia border as a result of Soviet military raids has been organized.—The Ministry of Finance has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ask the cooperation of the Settlement authorities in forbidding cash shops the illegal issuance of copper notes, which are beginning to be injected into the market without the sanction of the National Government.—Over 100 feet of the Yellow River embankment at a point about 13 miles north of Chungmaohsien has been washed away by the torrent, according to an urgent message received by the Provincial Goverment of Kaifeng.—Enforcement of the new system of weights and measurements throughout the various provinces has been instructed by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor.

Sunday, and Monday Sept. 29 and 30.—It is learned at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that up to date notification has been received from 12 Foreign Ministers in Peiping signifying their intention to proceed to the Capital to attend the commemoration of National Independence Day (October 10).—Under the instructions from the State Council, the Ministry of Finance handed yesterday the sum of $15,000 to the three Tibetan delegates as their travelling expenses for a tour of the whole country.—For having refused to accept the notes of the Central Bank of China as regular tender the Tsingtao branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank is now being boycotted by all commercial bodies.—A part of the troops under General Wu Shang, Divisional Commander of the Hunan Provincial Forces, has arrived at Shihmen preparatory to advancing against the retreating "Ironsides" under Chang Fa-kuei.—The 31st Training Corps of the rebellious 4th Division is reported to have been completely disarmed south of Shihmen following a sharp engagement with the Government Forces during the night of the 27th.—The Military Intelligence Corps reports the first Soviet trench to be at a point about one mile from the Chinese outposts at Manchuli.—It is understood that the State Council has instructed Geneeral Chen Yi, Administrative Vice-Minister of War, to proceed to the Manchuria-Siberia border to inspect the defences there and to convey to the Manchurian Defence Forces the Central Government appreciation of their effective protection of the border districts from being invaded by the Soviet troops.—In Harbin the police have discovered that a certain Japanese merchant, in league with some Russians, has been secretly offering machine-guns for sale.—A grand review of all troops in Nanking will be held on October 10, National Independence Day.—A memorandum suggesting the taking over of the Haiho Engineering Office in Tientsin, now under foreign management, has been submitted jointly by the National Reconstruction Committee and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Interior to the Executive Yuan.—It is learned at the Ministry of Finance that the first instalment of the subscription to the Disbandment Enforcement Loan Bonds pledged by the various Provincial Governments are expected to be remitted to the Central Treasury before October 5.—General Feng Yu-hsiang accompanied by General Yen Hsi-shan, proceeded to Hopin village today to visit General Yen's aged father.—In a telegraphic petition to President Chiang Kai-shek yesterday, Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Chairman of the Famine Relief Committee, recommends that an additional famine relief loan of $10,000,000 be issued for the relief of famine refugees in the coming winter, and that a sum of $5,000,000 be also appropriated annually as a sinking fund for the institution of various famine prevention measures.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in receipt of a cablegram from Mr. Wu Kai-hsin Secretary in charge of the Chinese office at the League of Nations, Geneva, reporting the departure of Ministry Chiang Tso-ping for Berlin.—President Wang Chung-hui of the Judicial Yuan has left Geneva for Paris, where he will remain about two weeks before returning to China.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Tokyo, Sept. 26.—Mr. Chang Chi, a prominent member of the Kuomintang, who has been for the past several weeks holding interviews with political leaders in this country regarding important Sino-Japanese problems, left Shimonoseki for home at 10 o'clock this morning.

Tokyo, Sept. 26.—Having recovered from his ill health, Mr. Mitsugu Sengoku, new President of the South Manchuria Railway, this morning returned to his home from hospital.

Chefoo, Sept. 26.—The Chinese Chamber of Commerce here, which has enforced a general strike throughout the city in opposition to the imposition on goods, is insisting upon the extension of the strike for another five days commencing on the 25th.

Hankow, Sept. 27.—The 1st and 3rd Brigades of General Tsao Wan-shun's troops, en route to Ichang, were bombarded by troops under General Chang Fa-kuei.

Hankow, Sept. 27.—Mr. Liu-tao, Mayor of Hankow, who returned here from Nanking by aeroplane last night, left for Changsha by aeroplane at 8 o'clock his morning.

Tsingtao, Sept. 28.—The Tsingtao Freight Tax Bureau, by order of the Finance Department of the Shantung Provincial Government, recently notified the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Shantung that a tax of $2.60 would be imposed on imported cotton yarn and piece goods per picul.

Tokyo, Sept. 28.—Mr. Sadao Saburi, new Japanese Minister to China, left here for Kobe last night on his way to Shanghai and Nanking.

Tokyo, Sept. 29.—General Baron Tanaka, Ex-Premier and President of the Seiyukai, had an attack of stricture of the heart at his residence here and passed away at 5 o'clock this morning.

Hankw, Sept. 30.—A party of Japanese M. P. of the Lower House, 12 in number, who have been on an inspection tour in North China, arrived here from Peiping by rail late last night. It is expected that the Party, after inspecting conditions in Hunan districts, will leave for Nanking and Shanghai in a few days.

Hankow, Sept. 30.—According to advices from Changsha, the Chinese Central Chamber of Commerce there recently passed a resolution to the effect that Japanese goods to be imported on or after October 1 or those which are nor registered by that date shall be prohibited to be handled by Chinese merchants.

Nanking, Sept. 30.—M. Hultman, Swedish Minister Plenipotentiary to China, was received in audience by President Chiang Kai-shek this morning at ten o'clock at the Service-Hall of the National Government here, when the Swedish Minister presented his credentials.

Osoaka, Sept. 30.—The newly appointed Japanese Minister to China, Mr. Sadao Saburi, who is on his way to take up his new post in Peiping, today made an address at the farewell dinner party given in his honor at the Osaka Club by various influential business men here.

Harbin, Sept. 30.—According to information emanating from local Soviet sources those Soviets who are under detention by Chinese in the district of Harbin number approximately 1,300 in all, while those who have been expelled homeward from Manchuli have totalled 354, of whom 26 are missing.

Hongkong, Oct. 1.—The new Kwangsi faction which is supposed to be acting in concert with General Chang Fa-kwei not yet made its attitude clear, while Kwangsi troops are being concentrated at Wuchow, where Kwangtung military authorities, in prepartion for an emergency, are bringing up both navy and army forces to Dosing, Shuihing along the West River.

New Police Commissioner of Shanghai

Official announcement of the appointment of Major F. W. Gerrard to the post of Commissioner of Police of the Shanghai Municipal Police Department, was made yesterday. The appointment is effective next Monday, October 7, on which date Major Gerrard will take over the office and assume his new duties. Major Gerrard succeeds Captain E. I. M. Barrett, whose resignation after 22 years of service has been accepted by the Council.

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Pei-ping	Shih-kia-chuan	Cheng-chow	Hsiao-kan hsien	Han-kow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.46	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.03		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Han-kow	Hsiao-kan-hsien	Cheng-chow	Shih-kia-chuan	Pei-ping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a.20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

50-267

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity		Sale Price Oct. 3	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock		495	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1,	1960	99	6.07
Australia	4½	May 1,	1956	85	5.59
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15,	1957	87½	7.58
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1,	1956	106	6.52
City of Budapest	6	June 1,	1962	71	8.69
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk		82	4.88
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.	5	Jan. 1,	2000	74¼	6.71
ChicagoRapidTransit Co.	6	July 1,	1953	82	7.65
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1,	1947	93¼	5.57
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1,	1961	88¾	6 88
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1,	1942	80½	7.93
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1,	1961	89½	6.81
CubanDominicanSugar	7½	Nov 1,	1944	60	——
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1,	1942	103	5 65
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1,	1955	102½	5 32
Republic of Finland	5	Feb. 1,	1958	84¼	6.70
French Government	7	Dec. 1,	1949	108¼	6.23
German Government	7	Oct. 15,	1949	105½	6.51
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15,	1960	76¼	8.05
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15,	1938	85¾	8.79
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1,	1948	91	6.87
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1,	1968	79	7.72
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1,	1948	83½	7.66
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1,	1951	95	7.47
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1,	1954	102⅞	6 26
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1,	1958	86¾	7.65
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30,	1961	90	6.77
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1,	1957	87¼	6.49
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15,	1952	100¾	5.94
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1,	1947	96	7.00
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1,	1960	79	7.81
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15,	1958	100	6.00
Republic of Panama	5	May 15,	1963	92¾	5.47
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1,	1968	79¾	7.64
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1,	1953	90⅝	6.80
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1,	1946	48	8.27
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1,	1951	86	7.86
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15,	1953	88¼	7.02
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1,	1937	102¼	5.13
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1,	1952	82	7.68
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		81½	7.36
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)		79½	7.55
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock		43	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		91½	6.59
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 perannum.)		Common Stock		69½	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock		127	3.15
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock		65	——
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		40	——
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock		94	7.45
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock		69½	——
Andes Copper MiningCo.		Common Stock		50⅜	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock		221¼	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock		73⅞	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock		43	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock		100½	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock		75	4.00
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock		105	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 2nd October, 1929

Silver:—On the 26th ultimo there was a rise in the price of Bar silver in London of $\frac{3}{16}$d., the quotations being $23\frac{11}{16}$d. for both spot and forward deliveries, but on the 27th and 28th a sharp decline took place bringing the price down to $23\frac{5}{16}$d. and $23\frac{3}{8}$d. for spot and forward respectively—at which level it remains to-day. China has been a seller, and there appears to be poor support for the white metal at pres nt time

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London was reduced $\frac{1}{4}$d. on the 27th ultimo to 2/3d., and again on the 30th to $2/2\frac{1}{4}$d. Buying of gold currencies has been the rule throughout the week under review, and rates of exchange steadily declined, until yesterday when there was a slight re-action. On the 26 h September banks were selling at $2/3\frac{5}{8}$d., $55\frac{13}{16}$d., and 85¹. whilst to-day at the close the following merchant rates were available, T/T on London $2/3\frac{3}{16}$d. T/T on New York $55\frac{1}{8}$, Yens $86\frac{1}{2}$.

On Thursday the 26th ultimo the Bank of England rate of discount was raised to 6½%.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls 89,116,000 an increase of Tls 176,000

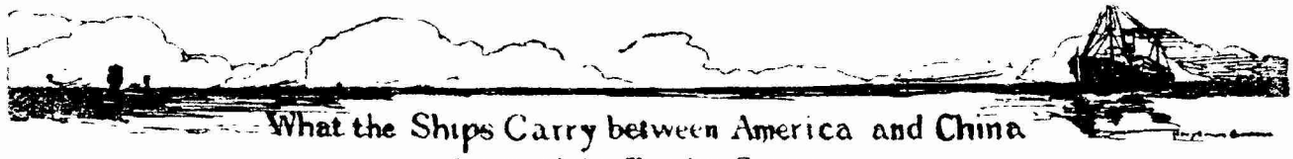
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $138,600,000 an increase of $1,790,000

Estimated value Tls. 188,908,000 as against Tls. 122,648,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Sep.	Thursday Sep 26th	Friday Sep. 27th	Saturday Sep. 28th	Monday Sep 30th	Tuesday October 1st	Wed., October 2nd
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/3.469	2/3¼	2/3¼	2/3	2/3 2/3⅜	2/3¾	2/3¾
D/Dfts ,,	—	$2/3\frac{5}{16}$	$2/3\frac{5}{16}$	$2/3\frac{1}{16}$	$2/3\frac{1}{16}$ $2/2\frac{15}{16}$	$2/2\frac{13}{16}$	$2/2\frac{13}{16}$
4 m/s ,,	—	$2/3\frac{7}{16}$	$2/3\frac{7}{16}$	$2/3\frac{5}{16}$	$2/3\frac{5}{16}$ $2/2\frac{15}{16}$	$2/2\frac{15}{16}$	$2/2\frac{15}{16}$
T/T India	153.687	152¼	152¼	151	151 149⅜	149½	149½
T/T France	1,418.125	1405	1405	1395	1395 1380	1380	1380
T/T On N.Y. Demand	55 458	55 55⅛	55 55⅛	54¾ 54⅞	55⅝ 54⅜ 54⅞ 54½	54⅛ 54¼	54⅛ 54¼
T/T Hamburg R/M.		231	231	229	229 227	227	227
T/T H'kong	85.198	85⅞	85⅞	86½	86⅜ 86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
T/T Japan	85 161	86⅞	87	87¼	87⅛ 88⅛	88½	88⅛
T/T Batavia	138.416	137¼	137¼	136	136 134⅜	134¾	134¼
T/T Straits Bk's buying rates	101.635	103¼	103¼	104½	104½ 105¼	105½	104¾
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/5 219	2/5	2/5	2/4¾	2/4¾ 2/5½	2/4½	2/4½
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/5⅛	2/5⅛	2/4⅞	2/4⅞	2/4⅝	2/4⅝
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/5.531	$2/5\frac{5}{16}$	$2/5\frac{5}{16}$	$2/5\frac{1}{16}$	$2/5\frac{1}{16}$ $24\frac{13}{16}$	$2/4\frac{13}{16}$	$2/4\frac{13}{16}$
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,503.125	1490	1490	1480	1480 1465	1465	1465
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	58.661	58¼	58¼	57¾	57¾ 57½	57¼	57¼
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¼ 57¾	57¾	57¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Sep. 26	Sep. 27	Sep. 28	Sep 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 2
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	$23\frac{11}{16}$	$23\frac{11}{16}$	$23\frac{5}{16}$	$23\frac{5}{16}$	$23\frac{3}{8}$	$23\frac{5}{16}$
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 51	$50\frac{3}{4}$	G.$ $50\frac{3}{4}$	G.$.50¼	G.$.50	G.$.50¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls.10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 419.60	Tls 423.50	Tls 422.10	Tls. 423.50	Tls 420	Tls. 419
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110.9	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.80
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.	72.0125	72.025	72.	71.975	71.9875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3½%	3½%	3½%	3½%	3½%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	6½%	London on Paris	T/T 123.83
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 4.86 1/16
London open Market Dis. 3 m/s	6¼%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 17/32
,, 4 ,,	6¼%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/10⅜
,, 6 ,,	6¼%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11⅜



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Sept. Customs Rate Tls. 1.58 equal Gold $1

VOLUNTEER, August 1.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ..	Bls. 1,736	Pls. 3,748
Steel Sheets		,, 4,158
Steel Hoops Ends		,, 528
Silver Bars		,, 670
Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts		,, 1,738
Lead-foil and Tin-foil Mixture		,, 303
Carbon Black		,, 190
Wax, Paraffin		,, 909
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls.		41,527

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, August 1.
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 40	Pls. 39.54
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Antung, etc.	Bls. 181	,, 186.44
Silk Piece Goods		,, 16.72
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder Ningpo ..		,, 126
YoungHyson, Kiukiang		,, 50
Hyson, Kiukiang		,, 15
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang		,, 12
Brassware		,, 43
Egg Albumen, Dried ..		,, 52
Egg Yolk, Dried		,, 23
Hair, Human		,, 50
Wool, Sheep's		,, 250
Skins, Lamb, Untanned ..	Pcs.	3,200
Skins, Dog, Tanned		,, 400
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	Hk. Tls.	93,800

EMPRESS OF FRANCE, August 2.
To Japan.

Earthenware	Pls	2
Woodware	,,	2

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	Bls. 175	Pls. 174.13
White, Soochow	Bls. 10	,, 10.18
Yellow, S'hai	Bls. 5	,, 4.92
Yellow, Hankow etc.	Bls. 35	,, 35.26
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 40	,, 41.14
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen ..	Bls. 10	,, 10.00
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 95	Pls. 94.52
Silk Cocoon Strippings:		
Shanghai	Bls. 3	,, 9.38
Silk Piece Goods		,, 1.07
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang		,, 23
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo ..	Pls.	491
,, Kiukiang	,,	8
YoungHyson, Kiukiang	,,	70
Hyson, Hangchow ..	,,	16
Brassware	,,	60
Drawn-thread Work	,,	8.43
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	42
Woodware	,,	8
Wool Sheep's	,,	520
Hats, Buntal Fibre	Pcs.	2,400
Woollen Carpets	,,	65
Skins, Dog, Tanned	,,	4,000
Skins, Mole, Tanned	,,	1,700
Skins, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned	,,	2,000
Linen & Cotton Handkerchiefs, Hand-embroidered	Doz.	11,935

To Canada.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.93
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	26
Brassware	,,	62
Clam Shell	,,	111
Woodware	,,	5
Hides, Hemp	Pcs.	3,600
Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered	Doz.	1,594

MONTANA, August 5.

Timber, Softwood:		
Round Logs	Sup. ft.	165,944
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	2,111,127
Manufactured:		
Clear	,,	224,586
Merchantable	,,	935,078

TEXAS MARU, August 9.
From U. S. of Americas

Cotton, Raw ..	Bls. 4,018	Pls. 14,519

TAIYO MARU, August 9.
To U. S. of America.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls	5.22
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo ..	,,	207
YoungHyson, Hangchow	,,	92
,, ,, Wenchow	,,	55
Brassware	,,	8
Cotton Fillet Lace	,,	3
Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	38,400

ALABAMA MARU, August 9.
From U. S. of America.

Paper, Wood-pulp, Chemical	Pls.	1,697
Rubber, Packing	Lb.	1,190
Motor-cars	Pcs.	4
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	5
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	9
Timber, Softwood:		
Clear	Sup. ft.	13,94
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	1,264,953

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) October 2.
Market EASY Business Done 4,524,810 Shares

STOCK	Tuesday Sept. 3	Monday Sept. 30	Tuesday Oct. 1
Alleghany Corporation	56¼	48¼	47⅜
Allied Chemical & Dye	354½	315	313½
American Can	181	168½	167½
American Commonwealth Power "A"	29½	28⅛	28¾
American Rolling Mill	130½	136⅜	132⅛
American Smelting	128⅛	112	112
American Tel. & Tel.	302½	291	292
American Tobacco "B"	202	170	169⅜
American Waterworks	173	186¼	180
Anaconda Copper	130⅞	116½	115¾
Atlantic Refining	65⅝	59¾	57
Baltimore & Ohio	140⅛	132¼	132¼
Bethlehem Steel	136¼	114¼	115⅛
Calumet & Hecla	46⅝	41⅝	40½
Canadian Pacific Railway	232½	222¼	218½
Chesapeake Corporation	89⅞	77⅞	77
Chicago Northwestern	100¼	94	94
Chrysler	71⅞	55⅞	55⅝
Columbia Gas & Electric	84¾	123¼	123½
Columbia Gramaphone	64½	56¾	54¾
Consolidated Gas of New York	180¾	154	151½
Continental Oil	—	31⅝	31½
Corn Products	113⅛	113	112¼
Coty Inc.	52¾	51	50½
Curtiss Wright "A"	—	19⅛	18¾
Davison Chemical	48	52	50
Drug, Inc.	120	111	113
Dry Docks	14½	14	Unq
DuPont de Nemours Co.	215½	188½	191½
Electric Bond & Share	105¼	170	166
Erie Railroad	90¾	81	79½
Eastman Kodak	214¾	221	219¼
General Electric	391	358¼	360
General Food	71⅞	65¼	65
General Motors	71⅞	66⅞	67½
General Railway Signal	123½	114	111⅜
Gold Dust	62⅞	69⅛	66⅛
Goodrich Rubber	73	69¼	68⅜
Goodyear Rubber & Tire Co.	112½	100¾	98⅞
Granby Consolidated	84⅛	85	85
Great Northern Certificate	116½	110	108
Haygart Corporation	68	71¼	70⅛
International Cement	69¼	Unq	68
International Harvester	140	118	116⅝
International Nickel (Com)	54½	56⅞	56¼
International Printers Ink	57	58¾	61½
International Products (Com.)	7-⅞	7-¾	7-¾
International Tel. & Tel.	146½	124¾	121⅝
Johns Manville	207	192	192
Kennecott Copper	92⅛	82	81⅛
Lambert Co.	142½	130¾	131⅛
Lehigh Valley	95¾	Unq	85¼
Liggett & Myers, "B"	94	Unq	88½
Mack Trucks	97	Unq	95
Madison Square Garden	17⅜	Unq	17¼
Missouri Pacific (Com)	95⅜	Unq	86
Montgomery Ward	134⅜	Unq	114⅜
Nevada Consolidated Copper	48⅞	Unq	43½
New York Central	253	Unq	218¼
Northern Pacific Railway	110⅝	Unq	98⅞
Pacific Lighting	129⅛	133½	131½
Packard Motor Car	148¾	26⅝	26⅝
Paramount Famous Lasky	72	72	71¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	109	101⅛	100½
Pennroad Corporation	27½	23½	23
Phillips Petroleum	37⅝	37½	37⅜
Radio Corporation	98½	86⅛	91⅜
Raybestos	54¼	52	51
Reading Railway	139⅞	126	121¼
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	58	54	53⅞
Rock Island Railway	142	132	131⅜
Sears-Roebuck	171	156½	156⅝
Shell Union	29	26½	26¾
Simmons Co.	143	175	176
Southern California Edison	86	90¾	88
Southern Pacific Railway	156¾	132	
Southern Pacific Railway	156¾	132	142¾
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	168½	236¾	219 ?
Standard Oil of New Jersey	70¾	73¾	73⅞
Standard Oil of New York	43	43⅛	43
Texas Corporation	68¾	65¼	64⅝
Texas Gulf Sulphur	71⅝	67⅞	67⅜
Timken Roller Bearing	108½	112¼	113⅞
Union Carbide & Carbon	135¼	122⅞	120⅛
Union Pacific Railway	295	268¼	269¾
United Aircraft & Transport	134¼	103	105
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	211	210	208
U. S. Leather "A"	37	29⅝	30¾
United States Realty & Improvement	89	86¾	85½
United States Steel	257⅝	222¾	221¼
Vacuum Oil	124½	121½	121⅛
Vanadium	82½	85	83¼
Warner-Quinlan (Com)	29⅞	28⅝	28½
Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	285⅜	231	230
CALL MONEY	9%	10 %	10%

Swan Culbertson & Fritz
Investment Securities—Local & Foreign
Safe Deposit Facilities
New York stock quotations received daily
Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

50-270